Pearl Bailey to Sue Riviera Club Over Beating

Pearl Bailey, the Negro singer, told newspapermen yesterday that she would sue the management of Bill Miller's Riviere night club for failing to protect her from four racists who attacked her as she left the Fort Lee, N. J., night spot early Tuesday morning.

Four white men set upon Miss Bailey, she said, as she and two women companions were leaving the club about 3 a.m. yesterday. The popular singer resented being greeted by one of the men with, "How are you—all Sarah," and answered that her name was Pearl.

Angered at her resentment, the man, she said, "grabbed me and shoved me against the wall." Another of the four men then began choking her and beating her head against the wall until she was able to break away and seek shelter backstage behind the curtain of the deserted club.

A fourth man followed her, cursing her and punching the left side of her face, she related, until she fell to the floor. The man continued to kick all parts of her body until waiter captain Jack Bruno appeared and was chased by her assailant. The four men escaped in a car and have not been identified by either the waiters or the car hop who served them.

Miss Bailey says her suit will be based on the fact that the men who attacked her had had their pictures taken by the club photographer but that the pictures had disappeared after she was attacked. She accused the night club management of refusing to aid the Bergen County, New Jersey, authorities in identifying the men who attacked her, despite the fact that the men had occupied ringside seats.

"They (the club management) know who these men are," Miss Bailey asserted. "The whole party had a ringside table, and you don't get a ringside table unless the management knows you. I have worked around night clubs for 19 years and I have learned that."

The club management persisted in its claim that the men were unknown, attributing their ringside table to the small volume of business after 1 p.m., the time of their arrival.

Miss Bailey's injuries will pre-

(Continued on Page 6)

LEWIS' DRAMATIC PLAN

An Editorial

JOHN L. LEWIS has made a dramatic proposition to the leaders of the AFL.

His proposal that representatives "of all national and international unions having contracts with American industry meet with representatives of AFL at some date you designate to establish unity" is in line with the greatest need of the American labor movement today.

Lewis sets Oct. 15 as a sort of target date to dramatize his sense of urgency.

Lewis also shows accurately how powerful labor could be in the national elections in November if all the trade unions faced the issues as a united body, 15,000,000 strong, not including their families and friends.

• • •

THE AFL CONVENTION itself has just pinpointed the repeal of Taft-Hartley as the key issue on which it will concentrate its efforts in the elections. Lewis notes that a united labor movement could act with great strength to "insure the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley slave labor law." Neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson has come out in

(Continued on Page 5)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 187 (8 Pages) — New York, Wednesday, September 17, 1952 — Price 10 Cents

UE Delegates Cheer Fitzgerald's OK of Lewis Unity Appeal

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—President Albert J. Fitzgerald brought a prolonged and thundering ovation from the United Electrical Workers in his response to John L. Lewis' proposal for a nationwide meeting of American labor to bring about unity. Fitzgerald urged the coal miners' union leader to address a letter to every national union in this country, "or if they won't respond, to the districts and the locals," calling upon them to meet and join together.

"Lewis could fill Yankee Stadium with that kind of call," Fitzgerald declared, "and, if that happened, working people in this country would be on their way to a glorious future."

The tumultous response came as the 625 delegates vowed to act for working unity of labor, declaring that "differences with the policies of certain top officials must not stand in our way."

Fitzgerald stated that if CIO Electrical Workers president James B. Carey "or any other labor leader would sit in the office of the GE coporation at my side and join with me in fighting for better

(Continued on Page 6)

HOW TO GET A SUB

"Wish I'd known I'd bump into you; got two Worker subs yesterday, but don't have 'em on me," an acquaintance whom we met on the subway yesterday morning said to us.

"Yeah? How'd you get 'em?" we asked.

"Well, we've got a battle going in the neighborhood against eviction of a family from the project. One of the fellows involved was up to the house last night to talk about it, and I showed him the paper. He took a sub right away."

"And the other one?"

"Guy who works near me in my shop. He's known about the paper for some time."

"Take you a long time to nail him for the sub?" we inquired.

"Not exactly," he replied somewhat shamefacedly. "You just don't think about it when you're with the guy. But I made up my mind I'd hit him on it after I read that appeal by Alan Max last week. Finally managed to get to it yesterday."

That's how it is, not only with him, but, we don't doubt, with at least a thousand of you who are reading this today.

If you just happen to get around to it today, you'll help us put over this campaign for 6,500 Worker subs, and 1,000 for the Daily Worker.

Judge Rules for Prosecution on Key Issue in '15' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock dealt a hard blow to the defense position in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists when he ruled yesterday there was sufficient evidence of a "conspiracy" to negate the major argument by defense attorney John T. McTernan to strike from the record testimony of the 10 government witnesses.

The judge said he found "sufficient prima facie evidence of control by people who constitute the national board" (of the Communist Party) to permit introduction of the testimony and exhibits in question.

He ruled, in addition, that one defendant was "sufficiently connected with the controlling body" (the 11 national Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in 149) to admit against that defendant testimony of FBI spies purporting to quote party officials not on trial and not named in the indictment as co-conspirators.

McTernan asked the judge if he was referring to defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the party's national committee.

The judge asked: "Did I refer to Miss Flynn?"

"I don't see how such evidence can be connected with any defendants other than Miss Flynn," McTernan replied.

Judge Dimock, still declining to name the defendant referred to, said it was his belief the question of connection of the testimony with individual defendants would come up during the course of argument on motions to dismiss the case of those individuals.

ARGUMENT NARROWED

The court's ruling narrowed to a minimum the area of argument permitted defense counsel on the motion to strike thousands of pages of testimony of government witnesses. It almost completely buried the defense motion.

The defense won one point during the argument when the judge ruled out the testimony of FBI informer John Lautner concerning his alleged activities from 1932 to 1936 as a Yorkville party organizer.

The judge refused to strike testimony dealing with alleged statements and activities of the defendants prior to 1945, when the government claims the alleged conspiracy began. The judge said he would allow this testimony to be

(Continued on Page 8)

Little Legs Ache in Crowded Classrooms

By ART SHIELDS

I saw a thin five-and-a-half-year-old boy whimpering in a corner of an overcrowded school on 58 St. near Amsterdam Ave. yesterday. He wanted to go home to mama. His legs were tired and aching and he hadn't any seat. The overworked woman teacher tried to tell the kids that there weren't any seats for 15 or 20 of her pupils. But this kid didn't know what she was saying. His parents had brought him from Puerto Rico last year. And all he knew was that he was tired out from standing on his little legs and the teachers of course couldn't let him go home.

It's a terrible thing to see a kid cry when he is suffering and there isn't any relief. And the teacher couldn't give him relief without making another little one give up his seat. It wasn't time to shift the children, so the tiny Puerto Rican child just stood and cried.

No one was learning his letters in that 70-year-old school room yesterday. One-third of the kids couldn't understand the teacher's language. Their mother tongue is Spanish, and only one teacher out of 19 in old P. S. 141 has a smattering of Spanish. The other kids—the Negroes, the Italians, the Irish and others—were too tired from standing or too uncomfortable in their doubled-up seats to pay attention to what the teacher was saying. And the poor teacher hadn't a chance to carry out any program of instruction. he was too busy answering requests to go to the toilet and attending to other matters to teach reading and writing and arithmetic.

I heard the teacher calling the afternoon roll call. It was an impossible task. The Spanish language kids didn't understand the teacher's pronounciation of their names.

Under thes conditions I wasn't surprised when a mother showed me a card from a teacher asking why her daughter hadnt been in school. The child hasn't missed a single day.

I thought I had seen the worse in that school room. I was badly mistaken. In another room I counted 60 kids—and only 30 seats.

I wish that Superintendent of Public Schools William Jansen could be compelled to study under these conditions. He might ask the Board of Education why it didn't start building the new public school—P. S. 191—which it has authorized for the big city-owned site on 60 St. west of Amsterdam Ave. But Jansen is more interested in driving progressive teachers out of the ancient, unsanitary school buildings than in getting modern structures.

The brick walls of the old school building will probably stand up for some time. But the window frames in the rooms need repairing. The plumbing is in bad shape. The windows are too narrow to give the kids enough light to save their precious eyesight. And the drinking fountains are so few that the kids line up in tiresome files for a gulp of bubbling water. A few more drinking fountains at a minor expense would save a lot of delay and confusion.

One shudders to think of the

(Continued on Page 6)

330,000 Soft Coal Miners Set to Strike

—See Page 3

Map Ballot in New York City On Cease-Fire

The New York Peace Institute announced yesterday the launching of a great peace referendum in New York by secret ballot.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers will be asked to vote on the proposition, "I want a cease-fire in Korea—with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference."

There will be a conference of representatives and leaders of peace organizations, neighborhood peace groups, church groups, trade unions, etc. at the Hotel Capitol, 8th Avenue and 51St. Sept. 23 at 8 p.m. to launch the peace referendum and discuss plans of action.

The Quaker film "A Time for Greatness," and the ew film by Earl Robinson, "Children and Peace," will be shown.

Main speaker will be Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade.

Rev. Edward D. McGowan, minister of the Epworth Methodist Church in the Bronx, and chairman of the New York Peace Institute, has called upon all groups interested in peace to attend this meeting and participate in this referendum.

Must POW Issue Lead to War III

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE SITUATION in Korea is now fast approaching a crisis.

The bi-partisan warmongers of Wall Street are developing plans to extend the war in Korea, to branch it out into a full-fledged attack upon People's China, if not also upon the Soviet Union. Obviously they do not want peace. Their push towards an expanded war is made clear by their stubborn refusal to turn over the North Korean and Chinese war prisoners to their proper governments, by their degrading the truce negotiations at Panmunjoin into a series of ever-lengthening "vacations," by their systematic propaganda of hopelessness regarding the truce parleys, and by their great increase in air-bombing and the extension of these mass air raids to the very borders of People's China and the USSR.

The next great step, looking toward the broadening out of the Korean war, they plan to take at the coming sessions of the UN General Assembly in New York, Oct. 14. The Korean war is on the agenda for this meeting. The pretext is that it has been placed there for the purpose of finding a formula for peace in Korea. Actually, however, the plan of the Wall Street firebrands, if they have their way, is to use the General Assembly to try to win the support of the many reluctant governments in the United Nations for the American project of an all-out war in Korea, A-bombs and all.

•

IF THE AMERICAN war leaders really want peace, as they so loudly assert, through a formula for bringing the Korean war to an "honorable" end, such a formula is lying right under their noses. That is, the U. S. government could readily end the war by putting through a cease-fire, on the basis of the broad agreements already arrived at in the Panmunjon negotiations. The one remaining unsettled question—that of the exchange of prisoners-of-war — would readily be left to continuing negotiations in an atmosphere of peace.

But our atom-bomb maniacs do not want any such peaceful outcome of the Korean situation. Korea, although a serious military defeat, has proved to be a valuable asset to them, in providing them fabulous armaments profits and in enabling them to force a great militarization program upon the American people and upon those of Western Europe. Now the warmongers want to use Korea as the jumping off place for the great war which they are deliberately organizing in order to forward their program of world domination.

The approaching debate in the General Assembly on the Korean question will be of supreme importance to the peoples of the world. Behind it will lurk the acute danger of a third world war. The proposals of the Wall Street delegation, speaking in the name of the U. S. Government, will be heavily overlaid with protestations of peace desires, but their real import will be to break down the peace will of the European peoples and to clear the way for a broad extension of the war.

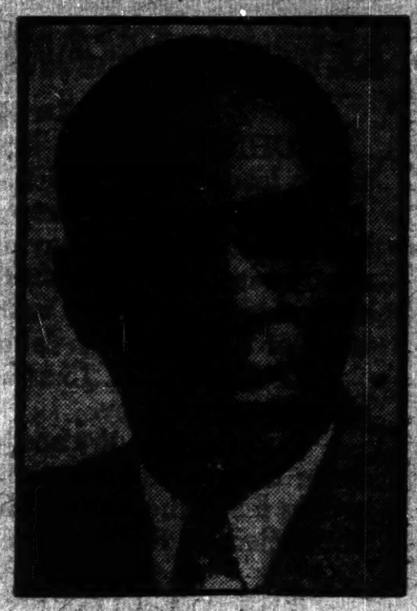
•

TWO SPECIAL FEATURES lend deadly seriousness to this grave danger. The first is that this country during the past couple of years has built up an enormous war machine, and now, as we Communists have warned all long, the atom-bomb maniacs want to use this great machine of destruction. The second factor of special danger is that soon the national presidential elections will be over, which will give the warmongers a freer opportunity to maneuver for a broad war in Asia, without the threat of their being immediately called to account by the people.

The workers, all the great peace-loving masses of the people, must awaken to the grave war danger that is threatening the world as a result of the monopolists' sabotage of the efforts to achieve a truce in Korea. The people must demand with irresistible strength the establishment of a cease-fire in Korea, on the basis of the agreements already arrived at, with the prisoner-of-war question, the sole remaining issue, to be settled afterward.

Geo. Crockett Speaks Tonight At Young Rally

George W. Crockett, Jr., civil rights attorney, will speak at the Birthday Rally to Win Bail for Martin Young to be held at 8 to-



CROCKETT

night at the Yugoslav-American home, 405 W. 41st St.

Also at the rally program will be William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and chairman of the Committee for Freedom of Martin Young; Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Laura Duncan, Earl Robinson and Betty Sanders, people's artists.

Tickets at 50 cents each may be purchased at the New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St. MU 4-3457.

Jersey Farmers Defend Hiring of Negro Teacher

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE in this small Delaware valley farm area did something last week that thrilled the pride of decent Americans.

In the solidly white community of Readington Township, with not one Negro family inside the township line, they angrily, passionately defended their school board's decision to hire a Negro teacher, in a struggle sparked by Patrick Toohey, farmer of Pleasant Run.

The township school board, who hired Miss Elizabeth Wells of Elkins Park, Penna., without knowing she was a Negro, stood by its word against a barrage of arguments against it.

And the people backed the board to the hilt.

The board, worried when school time grew near with gaps in the teaching force still to be filled, issued an emergency call, found several qualified teachers, and hired them.

When it was learned that Miss Wells was a Negro, protests came from Ernest Lunden of Readington and Albert Coebler, Jr., board member who had been absent when the vote was taken.

When Lunden argued that the move would "encourage Negroes to move into the area," he was told by Rev. Norman C. Yetman, of the Whitehouse Methodist Church, chairman of the board's teachers committee:

"We are not hiring a colored teacher, we are hiring an American . . . democracy is not made in Washington; it's made here in Whitehouse, at home."

Support for the board's action came from PTA president Mrs. Victor Caul, and Mrs. Russell Kuhl, who spoke for eight mothers in the nearby town of Three Bridges when she asked: "Do we have to go out to find blonde, blue-eyed teachers to fill the three vacancies in our school?"

This didn't stop the small, vocal minority from whipping up protests, and, at the next meeting, Coebler arrived armed with a fistful of reasons to force the board to reverse itself.

But when he walked in he found the room jammed with more than 50 people, and the board determined to stand firm.

Coebler argued that he was "representing the people" when he opposed the hiring of a Negro teacher, and, furthermore, that the move came "at the wrong time," since school improvements will be put to a referendum vote next month.

In the hush that followed, Patrick Toohey stood up to speak. In a soft, intense voice, he said: "If funds were to be solicited through bigotry and appeals to prejudice, it would be better I should raise chickens in the buildings rather than educate the district's children in them."

He challenged Coebler's claim that the township was against hiring a Negro teacher. "When, where, and by whom was this sentiment measured?" he demanded. He told Coebler he was "violating the law" by discriminating, and added: "You should be guided by the democratic principle and the law of the land rather than by the bigoted and irresponsible blabbermouths who call you."

Speaking as a farmer, Toohey said: "There's not a day that goes by that we don't thank George Washington Carver for his discoveries in science."

"Not only do we degrade and humiliate Miss Wells," he said, "but we hurt ourselves. We owe her a debt for pointing out how backward we are, but the wrong is against the people, not the lady."

He read from a section of the state law barring discrimination, and then added: "No matter what the law says, we should do the decent thing first."

After Toohey spoke, Ernest Lunden took up Coebler's arguments, and said he feared the Negro teacher would be the butt of insults from children, and then added, as a final obstacle: "Besides, where would she live?"

At that, Mrs. Toohey sprang to her feet and said: "I would feel honored if Miss Wells would stay with us." She said that this was "a wonderful opportunity for us to act like real Americans." Three other women promptly offered their homes.

Listening throughout the debate was Dr. Harold Lett, assistant director of the N. J. Division Against Discrimination. Finally he spoke, telling the group that he had been hardened by more than 50 years of fighting because of the accident of birth that made him a Negro and gave others "blonde hair and blue eyes."

Then, turning to Toohey he said, "Your moving statements tonight have given me a new lease on life."

B'KLYN TENANTS RIP MOSES, URGE LOW-RENT HOUSING

Demanding publicity subsidized housing for low-income families, instead of $16 a room projects, the executive board of the Upper Williamsburg Tenants, Welfare and Consumers Council went on record as opposed to the recent proposal of Commissioner Robert Moses for non-subsidized "slum clearance." The action took place at the headquarters of the recently organized Council, 981-A Myrtle Ave. Copies of a letter of protest to Mayor Impelliteri and to the City Planning Commission, were released to the press by Mrs. Bertha Moses, chairman of the Executive Board.

"There is no doubt," the letter states, "that the rat-infested, tuberculosis breeding firetraps of Williamsbug and Bedford-Stuyvesant must come down! The landlords and the Building and Housing Department have allowed our community to become a blighted slum.

"In our many years of fighting for repairs, it is only after the Grand Jury investigation on housing started two months ago here in Brooklyn that we finally have begun to get some violations removed. Coming at a time when we are pressing landlords to clean up our buildings once and for all, Mr. Moses' proposal can only serve to give these property owners an out to refuse to proceed with major repairs. . . .

"In our community there are vacant lots which could be used as sites for a series of small projects for low-income tenants. These could be built relatively quickly, with families remaining where they are during the building stage, thus eliminating the need for relocation. Many perfectly habitable or easily renovated buildings could be saved.

"We do not deny the need for moderate rent projects, but inasmuch as the recent appropriations for low-rent projects have been so puny, we are forced to brand the Moses plan as an evasion of responsibility to those who are in the gravest plight—the sousands of low-paid families, mainly Puerto Rican and Negro, who are trapped in the notorious slum-dwellings of New York City."

FORMER UAW DIRECTOR, REDBAITER, NOW LABOR 'EXPERT' FOR PUBLISHERS

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—T. A. Art Johnstone, former UAW-CIO director, who along with UAW president Walter Reuther handcuffed some 350,000 GM workers with a five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contract, has become a labor relations expert for newspaper publishers here in their dealings with the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Johnstone was known as one of the most vicious of the redbaiters among top UAW brass and always said that as a "Socialist" he knew really how to redbait.

Now Johnstone is hired as the new executive secretary of the Detroit Publishers Association. The publishers here, John Knight of the Free Press, Gilmore of the Detroit News and the Hearst crowd are among the most vicious anti-Guild elements in the nation.

SEE FARE-HIKE SCHEME IN IMPY'S NEW TRANSIT GROUP

Fare increase speculation simmered anew at City Hall yesterday following Mayor Impelliteri's appointment of three city officials to the newly-created Transit Advisory Commission.

They were chairman, Edward C. Maguire, of the Board of Water Supply; Dennis M. Hurley, Corporation Counsel; and Daniel Kornblum, director of the City Division of Labor Relations.

The gouge scheme was dropped when public indignation swept the Legislature after revelations that an Authority would probably raise the fare to 21 cents a subway ride. Since then, however, Impelliteri has been insisting on an "advisory" commission for transit with powers to recommend change in rates, hours, working conditions and public policy on the transit system. Most experienced City Hall observers see in this Commission a thin camouflage for the inevitable Authority which is expected to be part of the mayor's fiscal suggestions to

(Continued on Page 8)

Ted Tinsley Says

A FEW RUBBER TRUTHS

Now and then the Natural Rubber Bureau of Washington, D. C., publishes large ads in the form of a "newspaper" called Natural Rubber News. Last one I saw appeared in the Sunday Times.

The Natural Rubber News gives you rubber truths. A rubber truth is a lie stretched to the breaking point. This ad series always discusses the Communists in Malaya—source of much of the world's rubber. Under the headline, Free Asia Depends on Rubber Sales, we read that nearly half a million Malayans have been moved to new specially built towns where they "can enjoy a more secure life with better opportunities for education, health and democratic living."

• • •

The Natural Rubber News does not tell us whether the Malayans wanted to move or whether they were moved. Now we look over to the other side of the ad where we read a subhead which tells us that Malayans continue to produce despite drop in income from $900 to $320 per year.

Now the rubber companies have moved the Malayans to new towns where they enjoy a more secure life with better opportunities for education, health and democratic living, and where the income drops from a magnificent $900 a year to $320.

• • •

I must explain why a drop in income from $900 to $320 gives better opportunities for education, health and democratic living. Somehow I don't think this is obvious. You see, when the Malayans got $900 a year, they showed a tendency to spend their money on trifles and baubles such as food. Naturally, this distressed the Natural Rubber Compasnies. At $320 a year, temptations such as food do not interfere with the democratic development of the Natural Rubber Companies holdings in Malaya.

I'm not sure why $320 per year is better for the health than $900 a year, but you must realize that the ad is written from the capitalist viewpoint. I'm not even sure that $900 per year is good for the health.

Now we learn that in Malaya "the smallholder's living conditions depended almost entirely on the world price for rubber. When the price goes up, he can buy a bicycle to ride to town, or new shoes for the whole family. When the price goes down, he tightens his belt, eats less rice and has no new clothes."

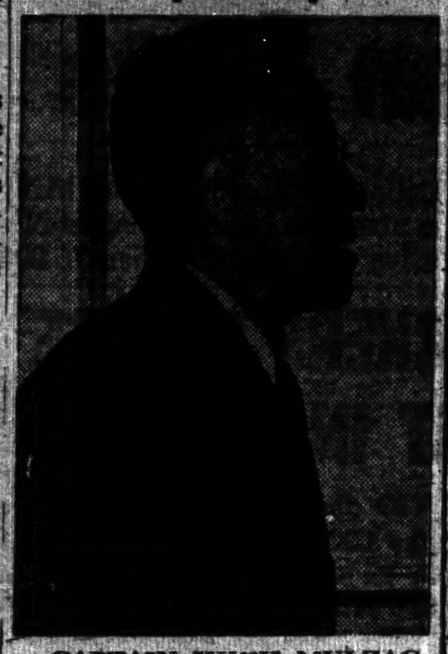
• • •

In this matter, he differs slightly from the officials of the Natural Rubber Companies. When the price goes up, they buy new automobiles, new clothes (for the entire family), and new advertising space. But when the price goes down, they buy new automobiles, new clothes, and new advertising space.

All this explains why the Malayan workers are ready and willing to die for the rubber companies.

I've heard that there's barbed wire around these bright new democratic settlements to which the Malayans have been moved. Is this barbed wire to protect the Malayans from the guerillas who are fighting the rubber companies—or is to it to protect the rubber companies from the Malayan people?

Capt. Hugh Mulzac's First One-Man Art Show Open Sept. 21



CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC (above), noted Negro maritime figure, now turned artist at the age of 65, will have his first one-man show of paintings at AFI Gallery, 50 E. 34 St., N.Y.C. from Sept. 21 through Oct. 18. The former commander of the Liberty ship, Booker T. Washington came to the attention of the art world earlier this year when an informal exhibit of his work was shown in honor of Negro History Week.

It is Capt. Mulzac's intention "to paint the lives of the colored peoples all over the world." To this end, the canvasses in his first show are as broad in scope as the seven seas he has sailed for more than 40 years. His oils depict Negro life and activities in the Azores, West Indies, Philippines, Tunisia and the United States.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

AT THE CONCLUSION of a column lauding Joe Black, the New York Times' Arthur Daley had the following paragraph:

"I'm still waiting for the bench jockeys to start singing a certain song," laughed Old Joe Black, "I'm waiting to hear 'Old Black Joe.' But it won't bother me. I used to sing it myself. It was on page 25 of the book for my Music Appreciation course."

Anyone who has spoken to Black has a pretty good idea that Joe would hardly introduce any stuff like that out of thin air into a conversation. This is the rookie who was the initial target of the vicious racist shouts from the Cardinal dugout in St. Louis in June, who last Friday night, with tired arm, was about to be taken out in the 8th inning, insisted on finishing because there were the Cards, and whipped through the rest of the game to win.

And anyone who has observed the way conversations with athletes sometimes come out in some of the columns around this town might be pardoned for wondering if the whole "Old Black Joe" thing wasn't dreamed up by the columnist as a "clever" finish for his column (which depends heavily on just such artificial, brittle, "anecdotal" stuff).

Like this, for instance:

Columnist: "Joe, have the bench pockeys been on you yet by singing Old Black Joe, ha, ha, ha. . . ."

Whereupon Black might have said it wouldn't bother him if they did, he used to sing it himself, etc.

In the light of this windup paragraph, could an earlier line in the same column be interpreted as a none too subtle rap at Jackie Robinson's right to be an aggressive ballplayer? What do you think?

"Joe's assertiveness," wrote Daley, "is of the quiet type. There's nothing pushy about him."

•

CHATTING WITH A veteran big league scout (not for Brooklyn) the other night in the pressbox, got an estimation of some of the Dodger players at Montreal. It went like this:

Gilliam is a natural, an exceptional big league prospect who is completely "ripe" right now, doesn't need another year in the minors. Is the best fielding second baseman the league has seen since Jackie Robinson left for the parent club. He is not a power hitter but a consistent line drive hitter both right and lefthanded. Very fast, a delight on the doubleplay . . . what else is there in this game?

Don Hoak, rookie third baseman, maybe could use another year, but is another "can't miss." Fields something like Billy Cox, says this scout (!!) is about as fast as Gilliam, and a solid hitter. These are the two prayers this scout would pluck if given free choice of any two in the International.

Carmen Mauro, an unsung outfielder who is also very fast, a power hitter of the Duke Snider type, nice fielder, definitely ready for a big league whirl. Jim Pendleton, shortstop, a big league hitter with power, also very fast, but won't make grade as fielder in big leagues because he "has to straighten up to throw," and "he's not a kid like Gilliam and Hoak." Charley Thompson, lefthanded hitting catcher "as good as the Cubs' Atwell right now," another year in Triple A could be a honey.

Of the pitchers, however, he thinks only young Johnny Podres is a possibility, and that not for next season. The young southpaw has a so so record, was out a lot with a bad back, "but he's the one who throws hard enough. . . . Mallette and LaSorda just good Triple A pitchers."

With this kind of report on available talent you can imagine the Dodgers trading for the "big" pitcher they'll need . . . let's say Gil Hodges, Carl Furillo, Andy Pafko for Simmons or Roberts.

A Dodger lineup of Robinson 1b, Gilliam 2b, Reese ss, Hoak 3b, and Amoros, Snider, Mauro and Williams outfield would pack sizzling speed, restore a balance of oncoming youth with the tested veterans—but of course would be a big gamble on the hitting of four rookies.

Incidentally, this same scout says the Giants may have "the shortstop of the coming years" in young Daryl Spencer of Minneapolis, a rangy 6-2 Marion-type fielder who was touted early in the year while he wasn't hitting, and wound up around the .300 mark with 26 homers.

•

IS THERE a better single pitcher in baseball when it comes down the stretch for vital games and into the World Series than Allie Reynolds? And doesn't that prove that the pitching records don't prove everything by a long shot? And that the pitcher with the old crushing fast ball (controlled of course) as the basic stock in trade is still the preferred type in spite of all the trick pitches around?

•

COULD THE RETURN of Carl Braun, out of the Army next month, be the added push to put the Knickerbockers over the top this year. Carl, the 6-5 ace from Colgate, was the team's leading scorer for three straight seasons before the draft came, and was becoming a rounded star. He's just 25 now.

WALLACH'S 'HOPALONG-FREUD RIDES AGAIN'

HOPALONG-FREUD RIDES AGAIN. By Ira Wallach. Henry Schuman, Inc. New York. 144 pp. $2.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Hopalong-Freud Rides Again is, as might be suspected, the sequel to Hopalong-Freud. Like the original, it is a collection of parodies of specific literary works, styles or genres. Some of them are very funny indeed, and effective in debunking the form and content of author Ira Wallach's target.

But some of the parodies fail completely because the author, despite his progressive approach, has failed to recognize that certain subjects, while validly the basis for bitter satire, cannot, should not in good conscience be used in this kind of essentially imitative humor.

Where Wallach deals with subjects which lend themselves best to parody, he is skillful and amusing and the reader will enjoy watching him puncture the pretensions of a blood-and-gore detective story writer or the Hollywood-type mysticism of an Aldous Huxley.

• • •

One of the funniest is the first piece in Hopalong-Freud Rides Again. Entitled Man, The Lost Sex, it takes some sly pokes at the psychoanalytic jargon used by Marynia Farnham and Ferdinand Lundberg to justify their reactionary thesis in "Woman The Lost Sex."

Some of the sharpest lines are in Wallach's job on the sadistic and anti-workingclass detective stories of Mickey Spillane. Wallach's parody version of detective Mike Hammer is talking:

"Matt", I said. "I hate killers. I'm going to keep on killing so that America can stay a sweet and decent place for our kids. You can understand that, can't you Matt?"

"I could see in Matt's eyes that he understood. Matt was a good cop."

• • •

Other Wallach targets are Jack Jones' best-selling novel, "From Here to Eternity," Sartre's anti-

Communist play, "Red Gloves," as well as science fiction, "inspirational" literature for salesmen and diet-faddists, and others.

One of his most effective satirical barbs is directed against the manufacturers of the "Soviet aggression" myth. A "Russian" is reporting on a conversation with a "Soviet general":

"'Ossip Bubkov', he said to me 'everything is going wrong. We cannot attack the West!'

"This news stunned me. 'Why not, General?' I asked.

"'Because the West is not yet ready', he explained."

And the above is effective, unlike the totality of the "Slave Labor" parody in which it appears, because it is satirical exposure, not confusing imitation.

• • •

In his treatment of Sartre's play, "Red Gloves", in his parody of a typical "Soviet slave labor" slander, and in his stab at Erskine Caldwell's salacious and mocking portraits of the Southern masses, Wallach reflects the limitations of the parody technique.

The Big Lie of Soviet slave labor is not a subject for humor. It is a lie which is being used to further the plans for a third World War.

One could properly and effectively satirize the perpetrators of the Soviet "slave labor" slander, but to parody the slander, as Wallach has done in "I Escaped From The Borscht Mines", contributes nothing toward exposing the calculated evil of the original.

Similarly, to parody the unhealthy eroticism, male supremacist insults toward women and the general contempt for the Southern masses shown in the kind of Caldwell story Wallach has dealt with, is in itself to contribute to the authority of these reactionary stereotypes.

Parody is not only, or even always, an attack. It is a sign of ecognition, an indication that a work, an author, a school or style of writing are so well-known that the public will know the trademark and enjoy a spoofing of it.

But there are evils so gross, so fraught with terrible consequences for the people that only the most direct and devastating attack upon them is called for.

A good parodist expertly mimics his subject, but for the progressive humorist to lose sight of his essential purpose in his technique is to compromise that purpose.

• • •

It is obvious, both from this book as a whole, and from the Sartre, "slave labor" pieces specifically, that Wallach was consciously attempting to debunk these reactionary trends in literature.

What we have here, therefore, is a progressive humorist using a technique which in certain situations appears inappropriate and ineffective. Progressive readers will regret Wallach's failure to use other, more effective weapons where parody did not serve, but they will enjoy what is fresh and penetrating in Wallach's humor. We hope to see from his pen many more satirical blasts at the reactionary elements in American life.

3 One-Acters At Harlem's Elks Theatre

After an absence of many years, Miss Ruby Dee has returned to the Harlem stage in "Alice in Wonder," an original play about a Negro couple written by her husband, actor Ozzie Davis. The play is one of a bill of three one-acters being presented tonight, Thursday and Friday (at 8:30) by Maxwell Glanville and Julian Mayfield at the Elks Theatre, 15 W. 126 St.

The other two plays, "The Other Foot," a comedy featuring Kenneth Manigault, and "A World Full of Men," were written by Mayfield. Both are concerned with the woman question.

Manigault has entertained thousands of progressive theatregoers with his portrayal of "Simple" in the Committee for the Negro Arts production of "Just A Little Simple." He was most recently seen as the principal in "Medal for Willie."

Maxville Glanville (Higrass in "Nat Turner") has played Ruby Dee's husband for the fourth time in six years.

Julian Mayfield has had important acting roles in "Medal for Willie" and other progressive plays.

For further information (and reservations) call Monument 8-0034 daily before 6 p.m.

Negro Candidates Poll Big Vote in Washington State

Special to the Daily Worker

SEATTLE, Sept. 16.—One Negro candidate won nomination, another appeared likely of nomination and the outcome of another contest hinged on absentee ballots as eight Negroes seeking seats in the state legislature piled up an impressive vote of more than 15,000 in the primary election.

Rep. Charles M. Stokes (R) led eight Democratic and Republican aspirants with 3,459 ballots according to complete but unofficial totals from Seattle's 37th district. Stokes, the sole Negro incumbent, is seeking reelection.

In Yakima's 14th district, Frank McIntosh, Negro Elks leader, was running a close second in the Democratic primary. McIntosh had 2,722 votes to 2,783 for Robert I. Bounds, the leader. With 38 precincts yet to be counted, McIntosh held a good chance to take the lead.

Unofficial returns from the Spokane 7th district race, where Atty. Carl Maxey was a Negro entry on the Democratic ticket, found Maxey trailing William I. Bennett by 72 votes with absentee ballots still to be added. Maxey's nomination is still a possibility.

Arthur L. Hayes (R) rolled up 3,288 votes with 61 precincts still to be tabulated in Tacoma's 29th district. He held an impressive third place on the Republican side, with the top two to be nominated.

In Seattle's 33rd district, Alexander Bishop Jr. and Mrs. Rosa Lee Ransom drew 950 and 861 votes, respectively. Although both failed to be nominated their totals were regarded as a significance advance for the principle of Negro representation. Mrs. Ransom, 21, is the first Negro woman to run for the legislature in this state.

John E. Prim, attorney, got 1,202 votes on the Democratic side of the 37th district race. Their combined vote ran higher than that of Harry J. Martin, white Democratic nominee.

CIO WOODWORKERS PLEDGE PAY HIKE FIGHT IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (FP).—"The day is not far distant when wages paid by the South will equal the scale now prevalent in the Pacific northwest," president A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers told a conference here of 1,000 delegates from three states. The delegates pledged support for a fight to wipe out southern pay differentials.

Franz E. Daniel, North Carolina CIO director, told the conference the CIO has made more progress in its southern organizing drive in the last 12 months than ever before. Nearly 200,000 workers voted for CIO in 225 NLRB elections in the South during the year, he said, adding that old company propaganda tricks are wearing thin and don't work anymore. Fear of joining a union is disappearing from the South, he declared.

"With increased organizing in the southern lumber industry," Hartung said, "a $2 an hour wage will be as common in Virginia and the Carolinas as 40 cents or 50 cents used to be." The IWA delegates from Virginia, North and South Carolina adopted an all-out political action program for registering voters and getting them out on election day.

Burning of Synagogues Continues

PHILADELPHIA.—Anti-Semitic arsonists have resumed their attacks in the same Logan area of North Philadelphia where members of a so-called "Hitler Youth Group" were sent to reform schools last winter for fire-bombing synagogues and movie theaters.

Two porches of the Logan Community Synagogue, 10th and Duncannon Ave., were badly burned, and sides of the building charred early Tuesday, Sept. 2, by a fire which authorities blamed on arsonists. Two smudge pots were found on the 10th St. porch, trash, smelling of kerosene, was also discovered.

In warning last winter that firebombers were still at large, The Pennsylvania Worker urged the community to unite in a program to root out anti-Semitism in Philadelphia.

Fight Sweet's Denaturalization

DETROIT.—Sam Sweet, former educational director of Plymouth UAW Local 51, is planning to appeal Judge Theodore Levin's decision revoking his citizenship. The appeal to the Circuit Court in Cincinnati must be lodged within 60 days of the Aug. 8 decision. Sweet's attorney, Ernest Goodman, estimates the cost at $1,500. He was fingered by Clayton Fountain, UAW staff member and a government stoolie.

Funds are being raised through the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 1442 Griswold, and by a committee of Sweet's friends and fellow unionists.

Detroit Tank Plant Ballot Won by UAW

CENTER LINE, Mich., Sept. 15 (FP).—The UAW-CIO won a majority of votes cast in the NLRB representation election at the Detroit tank plant of the Chrysler Corp. last week. The vote was:

UAW-CIO 1459 votes; Intl. Assn. of Machinists (AFL) 1104; no union 15; void 8; challenged 10. There were 3,100 eligible voters.

UAW Local 1200 enrolled members as soon as the government turned over its Detroit Tank Arsenal to Chrysler for private operation.

It is expected that the standard five-year Chrysler contract will be extended to cover the tank employes.

Trial of 15

(Continued from Page 1)

considered by the jury as showing the "intent" of the defendants named.

Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirtors" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch level who served under the leadership of the 11 convicted national board leaders.

Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers or of persons the prosecution calls "Communist initiates," allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the "conspiracy."

Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's behest reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

Assistant prosecutor David I. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

He argued the rule of the Dennis case should not apply in the current case but Judge Dimock said it would.

Transit

(Continued from Page 2)

the 1953 Legislature.

The American Labor Party quickly attacked such a commission. Vito Marcantonio, state Chairman, called it a "device to increase the fare to 15 cents" and named the Commerce and Industry Assn. and the New York Board of Trade as the prime movers to "dress up the fare steal in the seemingly respectable disguise" of a Transit Commission.

Marcantonio pledged the ALP's continued fight "against any attempt, in any form, to mulct New Yorkers out of millions of dollars in another fare hike" and called on Mayor Impellitteri to halt his "private poison-package huddles" with Lt. Gov. Frank Moore on city-state finances." The ALP leader demanded that these discussions be turned into open public hearings.

Louisville War Hero Jailed in Gov't Purge

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Federal government brought its 'loyalty' purge drive to a sinister new phase here when it arrested a job applicant accused of having withheld his alleged Communist Party membership. He is Wallace Haynes Spradling, war hero and major in the U. S. Army Reserves, who recently concluded nine years in active army service.

A volunteer for service when World War II began, Spradling received a commission and six decorations, including the Bronze Star as a combat soldier.

The army veteran was handcuffed like a common criminal after his arrest by FBI men. Indicted by a Federal jury at Owensboro, he was released under $5,000 bond for appearance Oct. 6 before Judge Roy M. Shelbourne.

The 45-year-old war veteran said in an interview here that he is not a member of the Communist Party. Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Wood claims the government has evidence that Spradling was arrested for distributing "Communist" literature in Memphis during the depression. Spradling said he was arrested in Memphis while he was participating in the CIO Auto Workers drive to unionize Ford Motor Co. workers there. He has also organized for the United Mine Workers, AFL Teamsters and some CIO unions, he said.

Spradling and his wife have a five-year old son, born in Germany while he served as an army ordnance officer there, and another baby is due in about five months.

Up to the time of his arrest he was teaching weekly classes in ordnance at the Kentucky Military District headquarters.

He is accused of having left out his alleged party membership in applying for a job at the Naval Ordnance plant here in March, 1951, a job he held for a year. Conviction means up to five years in jail and $10,000 fine.

BUDENZ'S AESOPIAN TALES

(Continued From Page 5)

destroyed his testimony on the Aesopianism of the Constitution, since the "initiates," telling each other the truth, understood the constitution to say what it meant and exactly what it said.

•

BUT MATTERS did not rest here. Affirming that he used Aesopianism in his articles in the Daily Worker, Budenz was given 30 to 40 articles to examine overnight. Asked to point out instances of Aesopian language used to disguise advocacy of force and violence, he cited three. These consisted of praise of Irish patriots on St. Patrick's Day, the phrase "emancipation of the workers," and the time when he wrote with approval of the economic andindustrial achievements of the Soviet Union.

It is hardly necessary to go into this self refuting nonsense. If praise for the Soviet Union is Aesopianism for force and violence, because the socialist revolution in Russia was a violent one, then the list of those guilty would include a vast number of persons including the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, and even Eisenhower, Marshall and McArthur, who praised profusely the valor of the Soviet People, its leaders and its Red Army during the recent war.

Finally, the Aesopian trick was exposed by showing that the Marxists classes were distributed in large scale editions. Now it is clear that, as the defense has argued, the government cannot have it both ways. It cannot on the one hand cite a number of quotations from Marxist works openly and freely distributed, which it claims plainly advocate force and violence, and at the same time declare that every document, or writing which unqualifiedly refute the indictment, is to be interpreted as Aesopian. It is mockery of justice arbitrarily to give two opposite meanings to what is virtually the same body of literature.

(Coming tomorrow: The Communists Fight for Democracy.)

Wisconsin CRC To Hold Parley This Weekend

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—The Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress is holding a state conference Sunday, Sept. 21 at Milwaukee Hall, 812 W. State St., Milwaukee. The keynote of the conference will be the maintenance of the Consitution of the U. S. A.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of one of the Smith Act victims.

The conference will open at 1 p.m. Registration will be from 12 noon until 1 p.m. Sessions will continue until 6 p.m. at which time a buffet dinner will be served.

The state conference will emphasize the building of branches of the Civil Rights Congress, the people's defense organization, throughout the state.

All foreign-born groups are urged to send representatives to this important conference.

Oil Union Maps Organization Drive

PHILADELPHIA.—With over 80,000 unorganized oil workers in the Philadelphia-New York area, alone, the CIO Oil Workers Convention here last week decided unanimously to put its main emphasis next year on organizing the unorganized.

Chatt
An Inter-Racial Parent-Child Resort
OPEN MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
weekly rates $37.50 adults and children $27.50
SPECIAL YOM KIPPER WEEKEND
3 Days—$20.00
Phone Kerhonkson 2758
ACCORD, NEW YORK

TONIGHT at 8:30
HOWARD FAST
Famous Author and ALP Candidate For Congress, 22nd C.D.
Speaks at Bainbridge Club, ALP
3220 BAINBRIDGE AVE., BRONX
1 Block North of 205th St. IND Station
Everyone Invited — Free Admission

BIRTHDAY RALLY
to Free Martin Young From Ellis Island
On October 26, 1951, Martin Young was arrested in deportation proceedings. He has been held on Ellis Island, denied bail, by the General Attorney for over 10 months.
Speakers
• GEORGE W. CROCKET, Jr.
• WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
• ABNER GREEN
Artists
• LAURA DUNCAN
• EARL ROBINSON
• BETTY SANDERS
TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17th—8 P. M.
YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HALL — 405 West 41st St.
Auspices: Nwe York Council for Protection of Foreign Born
23 W. 26th St., N. Y. C. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

HEAR George Crockett, Jr., William L. Patterson and Abner Green at a Birthday Rally to Free Martin Young from Ellis Island, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 17th. Entertainment: Laura Duncan, Earl Robinson and Betty Sanders. The Yugoslav American Hall, 405 West 41 St., NYC. Auspices: New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born. Admission 50 cents.

TO ALL STUDENTS who are interested in attending the Institute of Marxist Studies at the Jefferson School, interviews are being held for the rest of this week, through Sept. 20. Tonight, through Friday evening, 5:30-8:00 p.m. Saturday [illegible] p.m. Institute classes begin the week of Sept. 29 at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C. WA 9-1600.

THE GRAND CONCERT
ST. THOMAS OF VILLANOVA

Pearl Bailey to Sue Riviera Club Over Beating

Pearl Bailey, the Negro singer, told newspapermen yesterday that she would sue the management of Bill Miller's Riviere night club for failing to protect her from four racists who attacked her as she left the Fort Lee, N. J., night spot early Tuesday morning.

Four white men set upon Miss Bailey, she said, as she and two women companions were leaving the club about 3 a.m. yesterday. The popular singer resented being greeted by one of the men with, "How are you—all Sarah," and answered that her name was Pearl.

Angered at her resentment, the man, she said, "grabbed me and shoved me against the wall." Another of the four men then began choking her and beating her head against the wall until she was able to break away and seek shelter backstage behind the curtain of the deserted club.

A fourth man followed her, cursing her and punching the left side of her face, she related, until she fell to the floor. The man continued to kick all parts of her body until waiter captain Jack Bruno appeared and was chased by her assailant. The four men escaped in a car and have not been identified by either the waiters or the car hop who served them.

Miss Bailey says her suit will be based on the fact that the men who attacked her had had their pictures taken by the club photographer but that the pictures had disappeared after she was attacked. She accused the night club management of refusing to aid the Bergen County, New Jersey, authorities in identifying the men who attacked her, despite the fact that the men had occupied ringside seats.

"They (the club management) know who these men are," Miss Bailey asserted. "The whole party had a ringside table, and you don't get a ringside table unless the management knows you. I have worked around night clubs for 19 years and I have learned that."

The club management persisted in its claim that the men were unknown, attributing their ringside table to the small volume of business after 1 p.m.; the time of their arrival.

Miss Bailey's injuries will pre-

(Continued on Page 6)

LEWIS' DRAMATIC PLAN

An Editorial

JOHN L. LEWIS has made a dramatic proposition to the leaders of the AFL.

His proposal that representatives "of all national and international unions having contracts with American industry meet with representatives of AFL at some date you designate to establish unity" is in line with the greatest need of the American labor movement today.

Lewis sets Oct. 15 as a sort of target date to dramatize his sense of urgency.

Lewis also shows accurately how powerful labor could be in the national elections in November if all the trade unions faced the issues as a united body, 15,000,000 strong, not including their families and friends.

* * * *

THE AFL CONVENTION itself has just pinpointed the repeal of Taft-Hartley as the key issue on which it will concentrate its efforts in the elections. Lewis notes that a united labor movement could act with great strength to "insure the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley slave labor law." Neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson has come out in

(Continued on Page 5)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 187 (8 Pages) — New York, Wednesday, September 17, 1952 — Price 10 Cents

UE Delegates Cheer Fitzgerald's OK of Lewis Unity Appeal

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—President Albert J. Fitzgerald brought a prolonged and thundering ovation from the United Electrical Workers in his response to John L. Lewis' proposal for a nationwide meeting of American labor to bring about unity. Fitzgerald urged the coal miners' union leader to address a letter to every national union in this country, "or if they won't respond, to the districts and the locals," calling upon them to meet and join together.

"Lewis could fill Yankee Stadium with that kind of call," Fitzgerald declared, "and, if that happened, working people in this country would be on their way to a glorious future."

The tumultous response came as the 625 delegates vowed to act for working unity of labor, declaring that "differences with the policies of certain top officials must not stand in our way."

Fitzgerald stated that if CIO Electrical Workers president James B. Carey "or any other labor leader would sit in the office of the GE coporation at my side and join with me in fighting for better

(Continued on Page 6)

HOW TO GET A SUB

"Wish I'd known I'd bump into you; got two Worker subs yesterday, but don't have 'em on me," an acquaintance whom we met on the subway yesterday morning said to us.

"Yeah? How'd you get 'em?" we asked.

"Well, we've got a battle going in the neighborhood against eviction of a family from the project. One of the fellows involved was up to the house last night to talk about it, and I showed him the paper. He took a sub right away."

"And the other one?"

"Guy who works near me in my shop. He's known about the paper for some time."

"Take you a long time to nail him for the sub?" we inquired.

"Not exactly," he replied somewhat shamefacedly. "You just don't think about it when you're with the guy. But I made up my mind I'd hit him on it after I read that appeal by Alan Max last week. Finally managed to get to it yesterday."

That's how it is, not only with him, but, we don't doubt, with at least a thousand of you who are reading this today.

If you just happen to get around to it today, you'll help us put over this campaign for 6,500 Worker subs, and 1,000 for the Daily Worker.

Judge Rules for Prosecution on Key Issue in '15' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock dealt a hard blow to the defense position in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists when he ruled yesterday there was sufficient evidence of a "conspiracy" to negate the major argument by defense attorney John T. McTernan to strike from the record testimony of the 10 government witnesses.

The judge said he found "sufficient prima facie evidence of control by people who constitute the national board" (of the Communist Party) to permit introduction of the testimony and exhibits in question.

He ruled, in addition, that one defendant was "sufficiently connected with the controlling body" (the 11 national Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in 149) to admit against that defendant testimony of FBI spies purporting to quote party officials not on trial and not named in the indictment as co-conspirators.

McTernan asked the judge if he was referring to defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the party's national committee.

The judge asked: "Did I refer to Miss Flynn?"

"I don't see how such evidence can be connected with any defendants other than Miss Flynn," McTernan replied.

Judge Dimock, still declining to name the defendant referred to, said it was his belief the question of connection of the testimony with individual defendants would come up during the course of argument on motions to dismiss the case of those individuals.

ARGUMENT NARROWED

The court's ruling narrowed to a minimum the area of argument permitted defense counsel on the motion to strike thousands of pages of testimony of government witnesses. It almost completely buried the defense motion.

The defense won one point during the argument when the judge ruled out the testimony of FBI informer John Lautner concerning his alleged activities from 1932 to 1936 as a Yorkville party organizer.

The judge refused to strike testimony dealing with alleged statements and activities of the defendants prior to 1945, when the government claims the alleged conspiracy began. The judge said he would allow this testimony to be

(Continued on Page 8)

Little Legs Ache in Crowded Classrooms

By ART SHIELDS

I saw a thin five-and-a-half-year-old boy whimpering in a corner of an overcrowded school on 58 St. near Amsterdam Ave. yesterday. He wanted to go home to mama. His legs were tired and aching and he hadn't any seat. The overworked woman teacher tried to tell the kids that there weren't any seats for 15 or 20 of her pupils. But this kid didn't know what she was saying. His parents had brought him from Puerto Rico last year. And all he knew was that he was tired out from standing on his little legs and the teachers of course couldn't let him go home.

It's a terrible thing to see a kid cry when he is suffering and there isn't any relief. And the teacher couldn't give him relief without making another little one give up his seat. It wasn't time to shift the children, so the tiny Puerto Rican child just stood and cried.

No one was learning his letters in that 70-year-old school room yesterday. One-third of the kids couldn't understand the teacher's language. Their mother tongue is Spanish, and only one teacher out of 19 in old P. S. 141 has a smattering of Spanish. The other kids—the Negroes, the Italians, the Irish and others—were too tired from standing or too uncomfortable in their doubled-up seats to pay attention to what the teacher was saying. And the poor teacher hadn't a chance to carry out any program of instruction. he was too busy answering requests to go to the toilet and attending to other matters to teach reading and writing and arithmetic.

I heard the teacher calling the afternoon roll call. It was an impossible task. The Spanish language kids didn't understand the teacher's pronounciation of their names.

Under thes conditions I wasn't surprised when a mother showed me a card from a teacher asking why her daughter hadnt been in school. The child hasn't missed a single day.

I thought I had seen the worse in that school room. I was badly mistaken. In another room I counted 60 kids—and only 30 seats.

I wish that Superintendent of Public Schools William Jansen could be compelled to study under these conditions. He might ask the Board of Education why it didn't start building the new public school—P. S. 191—which it has authorized for the big city-owned site on 60 St. west of Amsterdam Ave. But Jansen is more interested in driving progressive teachers out of the ancient, unsanitary school buildings than in getting modern structures.

The brick walls of the old school building will probably stand up for some time. But the window frames in the rooms need repairing. The plumbing is in bad shape. The windows are too narrow to give the kids enough light to save their precious eyesight. And the drinking fountains are so few that the kids line up in tiresome files for a gulp of bubbling water. A few more drinking fountains at a minor expense would save a lot of delay and confusion.

One shudders to think of the

(Continued on Page 6)

330,000 Soft Coal Miners Set to Strike

—See Page 3

Map Ballot in New York City On Cease-Fire

The New York Peace Institute announced yesterday the launching of a great peace referendum in New York by secret ballot.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers will be asked to vote on the proposition, "I want a cease-fire in Korea—with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference."

There will be a conference of representatives and leaders of peace organizations, neighborhood peace groups, church groups, trade unions, etc. at the Hotel Capitol, 8th Avenue and 51St. Sept. 23 at 8 p.m. to launch the peace referendum and discuss plans of action.

The Quaker film "A Time for Greatness," and the ew film by Earl Robinson, "Children and Peace," will be shown.

Main speaker will be Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade.

Rev. Edward D. McGowan, minister of the Epworth Methodist Church in the Bronx, and chairman of the New York Peace Institute, has called upon all groups interested in peace to attend this meeting and participate in this referendum.

Must POW Issue Lead to War III

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE SITUATION in Korea is now fast approaching a crisis.

The bi-partisan warmongers of Wall Street are developing plans to extend the war in Korea, to branch it out into a full-fledged attack upon People's China, if not also upon the Soviet Union. Obviously they do not want peace. Their push towards an expanded war is made clear by their stubborn refusal to turn over the North Korean and Chinese war prisoners to their proper governments, by their degrading the truce negotiations at Panmunjoin into a series of ever-lengthening "vacations," by their systematic propaganda of hopelessness regarding the truce parleys, and by their great increase in air-bombing and the extension of these mass air raids to the very borders of People's China and the USSR.

The next great step, looking toward the broadening out of the Korean war, they plan to take at the coming sessions of the UN General Assembly in New York, Oct. 14. The Korean war is on the agenda for this meeting. The pretext is that it has been placed there for the purpose of finding a formula for peace in Korea. Actually, however, the plan of the Wall Street firebrands, if they have their way, is to use the General Assembly to try to win the support of the many reluctant governments in the United Nations for the American project of an all-out war in Korea, A-bombs and all.

•

IF THE AMERICAN war leaders really want peace, as they so loudly assert, through a formula for bringing the Korean war to an "honorable" end, such a formula is lying right under their noses. That is, the U. S. government could readily end the war by putting through a cease-fire, on the basis of the broad agreements already arrived at in the Panmunjon negotiations. The one remaining unsettled question—that of the exchange of prisoners-of-war — would readily be left to continuing negotiations in an atmosphere of peace.

But our atom-bomb maniacs do not want any such peaceful outcome of the Korean situation. Korea, although a serious military defeat, has proved to be a valuable asset to them, in providing them fabulous armaments profits and in enabling them to force a great militarization program upon the American people and upon those of Western Europe. Now the warmongers want to use Korea as the jumping off place for the great war which they are deliberately organizing in order to forward their program of world domination.

The approaching debate in the General Assembly on the Korean question will be of supreme importance to the peoples of the world. Behind it will lurk the acute danger of a third world war. The proposals of the Wall Street delegation, speaking in the name of the U. S. Government, will be heavily overlaid with protestations of peace desires, but their real import will be to break down the peace will of the European peoples and to clear the way for a broad extension of the war.

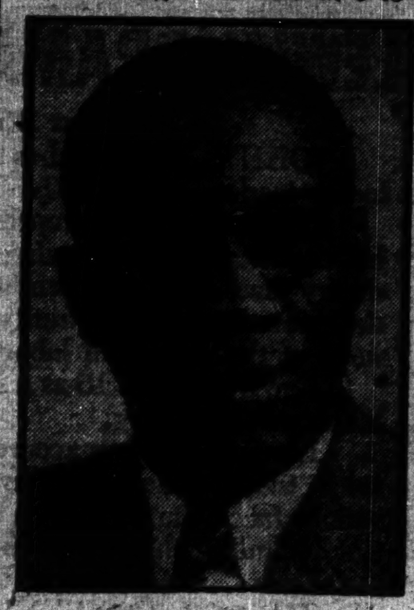
•

TWO SPECIAL FEATURES lend deadly seriousness to this grave danger. The first is that this country during the past couple of years has built up an enormous war machine, and now, as we Communists have warned all long, the atom-bomb maniacs want to use this great machine of destruction. The second factor of special danger is that soon the national presidential elections will be over, which will give the warmongers a freer opportunity to maneuver for a broad war in Asia, without the threat of their being immediately called to account by the people.

The workers, all the great peace-loving masses of the people, must awaken to the grave war danger that is threatening the world as a result of the monopolists' sabotage of the efforts to achieve a truce in Korea. The people must demand with irresistible strength the establishment of a cease-fire in Korea, on the basis of the agreements already arrived at, with the prisoner-of-war question, the sole remaining issue, to be settled afterward.

Geo. Crockett Speaks Tonight At Young Rally

George W. Crockett, Jr., civil rights attorney, will speak at the Birthday Rally to Win Bail for Martin Young to be held at 8 tonight at the Yugoslav-American home, 405 W. 41st St.



CROCKETT

Also at the rally program will be William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and chairman of the Committee for Freedom of Martin Young; Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Laura Duncan, Earl Robinson and Betty Sanders, people's artists.

Tickets at 50 cents each may be purchased at the New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St. MU 4-3457.

Jersey Farmers Defend Hiring of Negro Teacher

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE in this small Delaware valley farm area did something last week that thrilled the pride of decent Americans.

In the solidly white community of Readington Township, with not one Negro family inside the township line, they angrily, passionately defended their school board's decision to hire a Negro teacher, in a struggle sparked by Patrick Toohey, farmer of Pleasant Run.

The township school board, who hired Miss Elizabeth Wells of Elkins Park, Penna., without knowing she was a Negro, stood by its word against a barrage of arguments against it.

And the people backed the board to the hilt.

The board, worried when school time grew near with gaps in the teaching force still to be filled, issued an emergency call, found several qualified teachers, and hired them.

When it was learned that Miss Wells was a Negro, protests came from Ernest Lunden of Readington and Albert Coebler, Jr., board member who had been absent when the vote was taken.

When Lunden argued that the move would "encourage Negroes to move into the area," he was told by Rev. Norman C. Yetman, of the Whitehouse Methodist Church, chairman of the board's teachers committee:

"We are not hiring a colored teacher, we are hiring an American . . . democracy is not made in Washington; it's made here in Whitehouse, at home."

Support for the board's action came from PTA president Mrs. Victor Gaul, and Mrs. Russell Kuhl, who spoke for eight mothers in the nearby town of Three Bridges when she asked: "Do we have to go out to find blonde, blue-eyed teachers to fill the three vacancies in our school?"

This didn't stop the small, vocal minority from whipping up protests, and, at the next meeting, Coebler arrived armed with a fistful of reasons to force the board to reverse itself.

But when he walked in he found the room jammed with more than 50 people, and the board determined to stand firm.

Coebler argued that he was "representing the people" when he opposed the hiring of a Negro teacher, and, furthermore, that the move came "at the wrong time," since school improvements will be put to a referendum vote next month.

In the hush that followed, Patrick Toohey stood up to speak. In a soft, intense voice, he said: "If funds were to be solicited through bigotry and appeals to prejudice, it would be better I should raise chickens in the buildings rather than educate the district's children in them."

He challenged Coebler's claim that the township was against hiring a Negro teacher. "When, where, and by whom was this sentiment measured?" he demanded. He told Coebler he was "violating the law" by discriminating, and added: "You should be guided by the democratic principle and the law of the land rather than by the bigoted and irresponsible blabbermouths who call you."

Speaking as a farmer, Toohey said: "There's not a day that goes by that we don't thank George Washington Carver for his discoveries in science."

"Not only do we degrade and humiliate Miss Wells," he said, "but we hurt ourselves. We owe her a debt for pointing out how backward we are, but the wrong is against the people, not the lady."

He read from a section of the state law barring discrimination, and then added: "No matter what the law says, we should do the decent thing first."

After Toohey spoke, Ernest Lunden took up Coebler's arguments, and said he feared the Negro teacher would be the butt of insults from children, and then added, as a final obstacle: "Besides, where would she live?"

At that, Mrs. Toohey sprang to her feet and said: "I would feel honored if Miss Wells would stay with us." She said that this was "a wonderful opportunity for us to act like real Americans." Three other women promptly offered their homes.

Listening throughout the debate was Dr. Harold Lett, assistant director of the N. J. Division Against Discrimination. Finally he spoke, telling the group that he had been hardened by more than 50 years of fighting because of the accident of birth that made him a Negro and gave others "blonde hair and blue eyes."

Then, turning to Toohey he said, "Your moving statements tonight have given me a new lease on life."

B'KLYN TENANTS RIP MOSES, URGE LOW-RENT HOUSING

Demanding publicity subsidized housing for low-income families, instead of $16 a room projects, the executive board of the Upper Williamsburg Tenants, Welfare and Consumers Council went on record as opposed to the recent proposal of Commissioner Robert Moses for non-subsidized "slum clearance." The action took place at the headquarters of the recently organized Council, 981-A Myrtle Ave. Copies of a letter of protest to Mayor Impelliteri and to the City Planning Commission, were released to the press by Mrs. Bertha Moses, chairman of the Executive Board.

"There is no doubt," the letter states, "that the rat-infested, tuberculosis breeding firetraps of Williamsbug and Bedford-Stuyvesant must come down! The landlords and the Building and Housing Department have allowed our community to become a blighted slum.

"In our many years of fighting for repairs, it is only after the Grand Jury investigation on housing started two months ago here in Brooklyn that we finally have begun to get some violations removed. Coming at a time when we are pressing landlords to clean up our buildings once and for all, Mr. Moses' proposal can only serve to give these property owners an out to refuse to proceed with major repairs. . . .

"In our community there are vacant lots which could be used as sites for a series of small projects for low-income tenants. These could be built relatively quickly, with families remaining where they are during the building stage, thus eliminating the need for relocation. Many perfectly habitable or easily renovated buildings could be saved.

"We do not deny the need for moderate rent projects, but inasmuch as the recent appropriations for low-rent projects have been so puny, we are forced to brand the Moses plan as an evasion of responsibility to those who are in the gravest plight—the sousands of low-paid families, mainly Puerto Rican and Negro, who are trapped in the noforious slum-dwellings of New York City."

FORMER UAW DIRECTOR, REDBAITER, NOW LABOR 'EXPERT' FOR PUBLISHERS

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—T. A. Art Johnstone, former UAW-GM director, who along with UAW president Walter Reuther handcuffed some 350,000 GM workers with a five-year, no-strike, wage freeze contract, has become a labor relations expert for newspaper publishers here in their dealings with the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Johnstone was known as one of the most vicious of the redbaiters among top UAW brass and alwas said that as a "Socialist" he knew really how to redbait.

Now Johnstone is hired as the new executive secretary of the Detroit Publishers Association. The publishers here, John Knight of the Free Press, Gilmore of the Detroit News and the Hearst crowd are among the most vicious anti-Guild elements in the nation.

SEE FARE-HIKE SCHEME IN IMPY'S NEW TRANSIT GROUP

Fare increase speculation simmered anew at City Hall yesterday following Mayor Impellitteri's appointment of three city officials to the newly-created Transit Advisory Commission.

They were chairman, Edward C. Maguire, of the Board of Water Supply; Dennis M. Hurley, Corporation Counsel; and Daniel Kornblum, director of the City Division of Labor Relations.

The gouge scheme was dropped when public indignation swept the Legislature after revelations that an Authority would probably raise the fare to 21 cents a subway ride. Since then, however, Impellitteri has been insisting on an "advisory" commission for transit with powers to recommend change in rates, hours, working conditions and public policy on the transit system. Most experienced City Hall observers see in this Commission a thin camouflage for the inevitable Authority which is expected to be part of the mayor's fiscal suggestions to

(Continued on Page 8)

UE Board to Vote on Pact With GE

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16. — An agreement with General Electric providing 7½ to 13 cents hourly raises for 50,000 workers under contract with United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, will be taken up for approval by the unions G.E. Conference Board here this week.

The terms were agreed to just as the UE's convention was about to get under way here. Following ratification of the terms, the pact must still be given an OK by the Wage Stabilization Board before it takes effect.

In addition to the wage increases UE workers in GE won additional increases based on cost-of-living figures for August and September; an automatic adjustment for certain categories of skilled workers in UE-GE plants to eliminate current inequities; and agreement for local negotiations to eliminate inequities on women's rates.

Improvements were won, according to UE representative Joseph Dermody, increasing insurance benefits for sickness and accidents; hospital insurance rates and in amounts paid for surgical and maternity benefits.

Improved provisions for vacations as applying to sick and injured members were won. Also won was a provision for choice of work shift to be based on seniority and workers preference.

The time allowed for stewards to take care of departmental grievances was liberalized.

The time in which a worker may be absent from his job because of sickness without loss of his right to that job was extended up to a year.

BARONESS REDBAITS TO EXCUSE HER SHOPLIFTING

A 57-year old Hungarian ex-baroness was free on $500 bail yesterday after having confessed earlier in Night Court to having pilfered jewelry from two Fifth Avenue department stores. The lady of title promptly sought political immunity for her shoplifting by claiming that her husband is a 'prisoner of the Russians.'

At a late hour yesterday, General Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles had failed to issue statements demanding that the Free World promptly liberate Hungary from the Hungarians and give it back to the noble shoplifter.

Baroness Elizabeth de Vojnits, who arrived here four years ago, was arrested Monday by detective Mary Shanley of the Pickpocketing Squad, who watched her swipe nine pieces of costume jewlry, worth $41.80 from Best & Co. at Fifth Avenue and 51st Street.

In the noble one's pocketbook were found also 11 other items of jewelry lifted from Sacks Fifth Avenue. Police located in a bureau drawer of the Baroness' room at Hotel Madison Square, 37 Madison Ave., 25 additional pieces worth $200.

The Baroness was not satisfied with claiming immunity soley on the grounds of her husband's (Baron Nicholas) alleged misfortune at the hands of the 'Reds.'

It would not be proper for so distinguished a lady—her family was one of the snootiest and richest in old Hungary, she explained—to go socializing without bringing gifts. In order to avoid such painful embarrassment, the Baroness explained, she put the snatch on the pretties which she could not afford to buy.

The Baroness, as she sobbed out this tale of woe, was garbed in an expensive outfit, including brown covert suit, open-toe brown shoes and semi-precious earrings and rings. She confided also that she has $1,300 tucked away in the bank.

The titled lady has her first papers and hopes to become a citizen next year. Meanwhile, she awaits hearing before Special Sessions court, having waived examination before Magistrate Gray in Night Court Monday.

House Probers To Question McGrath Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—House investigators will question former attorney general J. Howard McGrath at public hearings tomorrow on charges that the Justice Department attempted to block a Grand Jury investigation of St. Louis tax scandals last year.

The investigation, pushed by Federal Judge George H. Moore, later led to the indictment and conviction of St. Louis tax collector James P. Finnegan.

McGrath's appearance will be his first before a Congressional group since he was fired by President Truman last April 3.

6 U.S. Jets Crash On Korea Peak

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 16.—An entire flight of six U. S. Marine Pantherjet fighter planes crashed into a cloud-hidden mountain in South Korea last Wednesday, it was disclosed today.

AFL Council to Weigh Lewis Unity Plea

By GEORGE MORRIS

John L. Lewis' proposal for immediate unification of America's labor movement wired to the American Federation of Labor convention in session here will be taken up in a meeting of the federation's executive council in the course of the convention, accord-

paid prices for their homes equivaing to a spokesman for President William Green.

Presumably, the Lewis proposal will reach the convention floor if and when the executive council's reply to the United Mine Workers is made known to the delegates.

Frank Turco, delegate of Newsboy's Union, Federal Local 15834, Seattle, attempted to bring the issue on the floor just as the convention was about to open, but he no sooner indicated the subject than secretary-treasurer George Meany called a point of order and he was silenced.

Turco, as delegates to the San Francisco convention of the AFL last year, spoke for unification of labor and was critical of the AFL for not making a "serious" approach to Lewis.

The Lewis plan for a conference to invite all unions with wage contracts in America to enter the AFL immediately, with jurisdictional and other matters adjusted afterward, came in response to Green's opening speech. Green while attacking Lewis' proposals for unity, had repeated his "come back to the house of labor" plea.

The convention's platform was yesterday turned over for the entire session to electioneering speeches by Democratic Party politicians. Many of the delegates, mostly top union officers who are not moved very much by electioneering talk, seemed visibly bored by the oratory inflicted upon them. And the speakers did not even profess to be concerned with anything but the Democratic Party's fate in the election.

Averell Harriman spoke for an hour on foreign policy; Secretary of Labor Tobin took up the Taft-Hartley issue and Social Security Administrator Oscar Ewing took up the defense of Democratic Party economics.

Also, the convention heard read a long letter from President Truman appealing for support of Stevenson.

The Republicans will have their day this morning with speeches by General Eisenhower and Lewis K. Gough, national commander of the American Legion.

Harriman directed his main ap-

(Continued from Page 3)

Delegates Throughout World Picked for Peking Peace Meet

Delegates to the Asian Peace Conference, which will open Sept. 25 in Peking, are being elected at peace meetings throughout the world, it was reported yesterday by the sponsoring committee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference. Among the reports of such meetings are the following:

INDIA: Three thousand persons attended the opening session of the Bombay Peace Conference Aug. 29.

Seth Goviadlal Shivlal, former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, declared that two world wars had not brought peace to the world and that now efforts must be made to stop all wars and establish peace.

K. A. Abbas, journalist and film director, declared that peace was an urgent necessity for Asian peoples and that the cessation of war on Asian soil must be demanded by the Asian government.

The conference adopted resolutions demanding a five-power peace pact, immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea by the "conclusion of an armistice respecting international laws and customs, and condemning the predatory imperialist wars in Viet Nam and Malaya. It urged banning the use of India's resources, ports and airdromes for the conduct of repressive wars, and demanded free trade and cultural relations with all countries.

AUSTRALIA: Despite Prime Minister Menzies' determination to prevent attendance at the Peking meeting, Australian peace forces declare their delegates will participate, although their passports have been withdrawn. Preparations for participation have been supported throughout the country by broad sections of the people. Prominent religious leaders, including the Archbishop of Melbourne, have endorsed the conference.

JAPAN: More than 40 delegates and several score observers will attend the conference, following country-wide meetings in which Japanese trade union, cultural and religious leaders denounced the San Francisco treaty and the continued American occupation of Japan, called for a stop to the use of Japan as an arsenal and airbase for the U. S. attacks on Korea, and demanded free trade between Japan and People's China and the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN: A Northwest Frontier Province Peace Committee will send a 10-man delegation to the conference. In addition, delegates will also represent the West Punjab and Lahore districts.

NEW ZEALAND: A delegation including Allan Monteith, secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council, will stress the importance of a cease-fire in Korea and friendly relations with People's China as the essential conditions for real security in New Zealand and Australia.

LATIN AMERICA: Chile, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and Nicaragua will have delegates, and other countries in this region are also expected to be represented. Main theme of meetings in these countries has been insistence on a five power pact of peace and opposition to so-called "defense" agreement with the United States. In Chile last month, peace forces announced that 700,000 signatures to the Five-Power Pact petition had been obtained.

Other countries to be represented include Thailand, Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, Viet Nam, Mongolian People's Republic, the Soviet Union and, of course People's China.

NEW YORK'S PEACE MEET ON SEPT. 25

A peace meeting in New York on Sept. 25, to coincide with the opening in Peking of the Asian Peace Conference, will be held at the New York City Casino, 135 West 55th St., it was stressed yesterday by Mrs. Mary Russak, secretary of the Sponsoring Commitee for U. S. Participation in the Peking Conference.

Ballparks and Passports . . .

By LESTER RODNEY

There was a front page tizzy by the New York Times and the Associated Press regarding an article in a Soviet magazine on the commercial control of our sports life which allegedly included references to "beastly battle" and "mayhem" on the diamond.

Since this is 10 days before the end of an exciting baseball season, and millions of ears are tuned to the doings and dyings of the Dodgers, Giants, Yanks and Indians, we'll venture to get in a few words on the matter despite the thoroughly proved knowledge that the cold war press can and does twist, distort and make unrecognizable articles in the Soviet press. (We hope to get a full account of the article from our Moscow correspondent, Joe Clark, as soon as possible.)

From the quotes on hand in the Times and other papers, we can see that the Soviet writer notes what every sports writer in our land knows like A.B.C., and what every real fan wishes could be changed, namely, that our organized baseball is fundamentally big business and that the club owners are out first and foremost to make a buck and don't give a rap about protecting or prolonging the life of the stars, or what happens to them when they can no longer make money out of them.

IF—and we emphasize the word "if" from long experience with the press' versions of Soviet discussions on practically everything—if a Soviet writer in his analysis of the commercial structure of baseball went off base on the forms the very real brutality of commercialism actualy take, well, here is what we have to suggest for now.

The best possible way to overcome any misunderstandings between our country and the socialist Soviet Union would be to remove the Iron Curtain our government has thrown around our shores and our people, to encourage rather than forbid friendly interchanges, visits and commerce between the two great allies which smashed Hitlerism.

Why not, for example, invite the author of the Soviet article over here to see some baseball games first hand—which would mean scrapping the McCarran monstrosity which even bars a Maurice Chevalier. How about making it possible for curious Americans to go to the Soviet Union and see things for themselves—which would mean ending the policy of seizing their passports and putting them on the subversive list, as has happened to trade unionists and others.

The American and Soviet peoples have much to learn from each other.

330,000 Soft Coal Miners Set to Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A walkout of 330,000 bituminous coal miners Sunday midnight appeared inevitable as the 100-man United Mine Workers wage policy committee adjourned indefinitely today after hearing a final report by John L. Lewis.

Immediately affected by the strike would be some 230,000 miners in northern bituminous mines whose contract expires Sunday. Under the union's "no contract, no work" policy, they will be joined by 100,000 southern soft coal miners 10 days later, if no agreement is reached.

Lewis and other union officials also met again today with anthracite operators in an effort to put the final touches on an "interim" agreement that would stave off a walkout in the hard coal fields. There appeared to be a chance of an agreement there.

Lewis said earlier that he expected an agreement "some time this week." It was said, however, that the anthracite operators may delay the temporary settlement until next week. This agreement is reported to call for increases of 20 cents a ton in operator payments to the UMW's anthracite welfare fund.

Lewis also conferred with UMW district leaders in the soft coal fields to work out their policy for permitting some 75,000 miners west of Ohio to continue working after their contract expires Oct. 1. These men are not represented by the operators' associations now bargaining with the union.

Letters from Readers

'There Is No Second Chance for Us'

Chicago.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I thought I would write to you about a matter that I feel is of the greatest import to the labor movement in its fight against the fascization of our country.

I guess in everyone's experience there are certain dramatic moments that seem to make all about one stand still—and something stands out as the most important thing of the moment.

Such a moment I feel in many Chicagoans' lives took place Saturday night, Aug. 16. It occurred at a meeting sponsored by the "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."

In the course of a dramatic script (made up of letters of the Rosenbergs), a letter from Julius Rosenberg to the Midwest meeting was read:

"Remember, there is no second chance for us."

These words from him made life stand still for a moment. The full meaning of these words? **Exactly one and a half short months are left for Americans to make their voices felt for a review by the Supreme Court which will open its sessions in October.** If this fails, the brave trade union, anti-fascist couple will be dead by Christmas. For if the Supreme Court refuses a review, it is hardly possible that Presidential clemency will be forthcoming.

Here is a couple, a mother and father, who sit in the death cell, where courage, integrity and vision, whose belief in the American people remained solid as a rock—even when not a voice appeared in their defense—before even the "Guardian" articles appeared. From the start they have maintained their innocence, they have understood that they were picked as "examples" to silence other "little people." Not the hounding of their children, not the death sentence, not the proffered "clemency" if they would spout words and confessions planted in their mouths by the FBI.

These two "little people" as they call themselves have emerged as two heroes, as two leaders by example, and deeds, for the whole anti-fascist movement in this country.

These two people must not die! Cannot the whole Civil Liberties, Civil Rights Movement make their cause the most important in the next few months!

Cannot everyone, those who believe in their innocence, those who are not sure but are appalled at their unfair trial, those who only feel the horror of their unprecedented sentence merits a review by the Supreme Court, those who feel the old cry of "Jew the traitor" reared its head in this moment of hysteria, those who do not feel it but are aroused at the monstrosity of these two receiving death while the alleged master-mind receives a light term—cannot everyone write in the next few weeks and make the prime task a powerful appeal by Americans that the Supreme Court review their case!

Remember the Rosenberg's words: "We will not have a second chance."

Of course I include Morton Sobell in all this—sentenced to 30 years incarceration on the few words of a weakling.

What will be the answer of every trade unionist? The Rosenbergs I am sure place no conditions on whatever forms or what ways trade unionists demand a review by the Supreme Court of their case. They only ask every-join in asking this review.

This is a long letter, my first to any newspaper. But again the words ring in my ears: "We will not have another chance."

—A CHICAGO MOTHER.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Lewis' Move for Unity of Labor Now

IN OUTMANEUVERING William Green, John L. Lewis tossed the labor unity issue into the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and it crashed in like a blockbuster. The AFL's leaders may not like the way it was brought, in but the great majority of the 8,000,000 members in the locals will be happy to see labor unity revived as an issue no matter how it's done.

The AFL's council's 247-page report to the delegates doesn't contain the slightest reference to labor unity, although the bulk of the content is complaint of the way labor is mistreated on all fronts. You can't help drawing the conclusion, as you read that report and the AFL's boast of growth in membership, that along with the rise of dues payments there is also a rise in the contempt the employers and politicians show for labor.

The real reason for that contempt is the continued division in the ranks of labor and the consequent bellycrawling policy on the part of many labor leaders that naturally comes with that condition.

•

ON TOP OF THIS, when Green opened the convention, he chose to attack Lewis for his recent Labor Day statement in which the mine union leader described the sad situation and the absence of real leadership in labor. Lewis called for unity to meet the anti-labor attacks and to force the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. Green answered by calling Lewis a "disrupter" and "divider" at the very moment that the United Mine Workers Wage Policy Committee was in session in Washington deciding on a strike.

It must have taken some self-control for Lewis to ignore the personal attacks and to keep his eye on the more important facts—Green's repeated invitation to unions "to come back to the house of labor." If Green meant it as the usual bluff, Lewis called it, and made a serious proposal of his plan that could unify "all" unions in the country "having contracts with American industry."

Lewis offered the opinion that the plan could take effect by Oct. 15, in time to influence labor's part in the election.

•

WITH OUR LABOR movement divided since 1937, and resplit several times since then into more segments, the idea of so quick a change may seem breathtaking. But so is the vision of the likely consequences of continued disunity breathtaking. It's about time our labor movement began to think and act in terms of drastic measures.

Lewis' proposal is simple: all who have contracts with employers come into the AFL and we'll worry about jurisdiction and such details afterwards and take care of them through the machinery provided. But meanwhile, for immediate purposes, the labor movement would act as one on the problems facing it—primarily the election.

It need hardly be said here that such unity by Oct. 15 would be like a charge of political electricity through the labor movement. The turnout in the campaign would be far more extensive and forceful than anything the AFL's or the CIO's political arms could accomplish.

Nevertheless, it is also conceivable that sections of labor that were out of the AFL for 15 years, or never were in it, would hesitate and insist on some assurances before they take the plunge. This needn't be put to the unions as a gamble or a shotgun proposition. A conference can establish a unanimous, or near unanimous, will for such unity and set the general outlines for it to be completed within a short period. But in the meantime, all could work unitedly under a joint top body to win the election, press upon the candidates to deliver immediately on their promises, and show the employers that they can no longer play union against union.

The actual integration of unions, mergers, adjustments, etc., can follow in the subsequent weeks in the midst of the more favorable climate that we could expect after the election.

The primary basis is a WILL for unity. Once that is established, the later problems would be secondary.

Press Roundup

THE NEWS claims that "about 95 percent" of the letters it's gotten on McCarthy are running in "favor" of the witch-hunter. This proves, the News says that New York is not a "citadel of anti-McCarthyism." This reminds us of a story about another Big Business sheet, which was running a campaign against vivisection of animals. Every day the paper cited new thousands of letters from readers supporting the fight until the total reached hundreds of thousands. But, as a candid aide of the paper later confessed, only one letter of all the "thousands" was ever written, and it was written by the editor himself! We'll still bet that the mass of New Yorkers, including the News' own readers, can't stomach the loudmouthed Hateler from Wisconsin.

•

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone comments on the UN report that East Europe's living standards are zooming upward while West Europe continues its steady decline: Fear of what planned socialist economics may demonstrate in the development of backward areas has haunted West European capitalism since 1917, and explains much of the drive toward war today."

•

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann compains that the Eisenhower-Taft concord leaves the Senate "still the boss of the party." Lippmann is angered because, in Taft's part of the GOPers joint statement, he says the "greatest threat to liberty today is internal, from the constant growth of big government...." This, Lippmann fears, smacks of isolationism, because "how can it be argued ...that our greatest problem is internal when in the present budget 75 percent is going for national security (he means for war)?"... But if Taft is demagogic and wrong in pretending that domestic "socialism" is what menaces America, Lipmann is even wronger in arguing that the amount we spend for war therefore justifies our spending it.

•

THE POST complains that Eisenhower is trying to "play politics" with the Korean war. But so is the Post and its own candidate. If the American people want no part of Eisenhower's "expand-the-war" program, neither do they want the continue-the-war program which the Post and Stevenson endorse. Only peace can assure peace. The Post's line that the useless Korean war is a "solemn effort to check Communist aggression without precipitating World War III" is a discredited phony that nobody in America believes. The majority who oppose this bloody enterprise of the profiteers know very well that is is precisely such 'little' wars which can precipitate a world war.

—R. F.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

The Roper Polls and Sentiment on Korea

ELMO ROPER, the marketing counsellor whose public opinion polls have been bitterly criticized by people they deceived, has come up now with the bland assurance that popular sentiment on Korea is a boon to Eisenhower. By what hocus-pocus does Roper arrive at this deduction?

He says—in the N.Y. Herald Tribune of Sept 15—that he recently asked a cross-section of the American people which one of three things we should have done about Korea—stayed out entirely and "let the Communists take over," do just what we have done, or go further even at the risk of starting World War III. According to Roper, 43 percent of this cross-section answered "Go further even at risk of World War III!"

Now again Roper has sampled another cross-section with the question: "What do you think we ought to do now in Korea: (a) Keep on trying to work out a way to stop the fighting in Korea; (b) stop fooling around and do whatever is necessary to knock the Communists out of Korea once and for all; (c) pull out of Korea as quickly as we can and let them settle their own problems?" And he claims that 53 percent of this cross-section were in favor of "knocking the Communists out of Korea once and for all."

This shows, Roper argues, that since Eisenhower is not an "in" candidate like Stevenson, representing the party in power and directly responsible for the Korean situation, "the issue should work to Eisenhower's advantage in terms of votes."

THE REAL IMPORTANCE of Roper's statement, I think, is not the sly pro-Eisenhower propaganda he passes off under the guise of objective recording of a fact, but the fallacy of the fact itself. For if it is true, as Roper's poll asserts, that 53 percent of the American people today are in favor of doing "whatever is necessary" to "knock the Communists out of Korea once and for all," regardless of consequences, then we must believe that it is not for the want of public support that the Pentagon hesitates to land more divisions in Korea, to use Chiang Kai-shek's troops against the Chinese mainland, and to launch all-out attacks on Manchuria.

But is Roper's "fact" the true state of affairs in our country? The experience of every progressive—and of most conservative but honest Americans—contradicts it.

What cross-section of opinion did Roper sample? What percentage of this cross-section was working class? What percentage Negro? What percentage women and youth? What percentage of the working class members of this cross-section were white collar workers, foremen, high-waged craftsmen, low-paid factory workers or common laborers? How many small farmers did Roper's poll-takers question?

The questions have a point. What may be a representative cross-section of Americans to one person may be entirely unrepresentative to another. It depends on the point of view: a trade unionist's cross-section is not the same as a banker's or marketing consultant's. And the experience of people in the peace movement suggests that Roper's cross-section is not a representative cross-section of the American people. According to their experience a representative cross-section of the people would reveal much smaller percentages favoring a reckless policy of war with China.

In addition, even a casual observer will notice how Roper has loaded his questions. For instance, when Roper asks whether people favor a policy of continuing to try "to work out a way to stop the fighting," but in the next section of his question asks, "Stop fooling around," he has characterized the first alternative as "fooling around," which obviously nobody favors as a solution.

Of course, it can be argued that the first part of the question does not represent the true situation at all, and that Washington has not been and is not now sincerely trying to work out a way to stop the fighting in Korea. If the Truman Administration really had that in mind, all that would be necessary would be for Truman to telephone Clark in Tokyo to order a ceasefire, and continue the negotiations on the one remaining issue of prisoner exchange in an atmosphere of peace. I believe a truly representative cross-section of the American people would favor this by a percentage far exceeding 53 percent.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Press, Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	$5.25	$9.00	$16.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50

COMING in the weekend WORKER
How Soviet Democracy Works

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956 Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles J. Hendley

LEWIS' DRAMATIC PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement with labor on this issue; Eisenhower being the voice of the Taft forces in the GOP, and Stevenson, though asking a new law, refusing to go along with labor for total repeal and return to the Wagner Act.

The fact is that in the absence of a united labor movement able to impose its position for Taft-Hartley repeal, and able to enforce the keeping of election pledges for its repeal, the unions are now forced to be content with vague promises at the best. After all, the Democrats promised to repeal Taft-Hartley in 1948 when labor gave them the victory. But this promise was broken.

A united labor movement would not have to swallow this kind of thing; it could actually repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

• • •

LEWIS' PROPOSAL, therefore, fits right in with the needs and desires of every trade union member in the United States. We are sure that they would rejoice to see it carried out.

It is going to take struggle of course to achieve it. The employers dread the unity of labor, and there are some in the unions who dread it as much for their own selfish, reactionary reasons.

We believe that a genuine desire for unity, however, could turn many of the so-called "serious obstacles" into matters that could be settled in negotiation. The benefits to labor and the United States as a nation would be enormous. It could do much just to bring prices, rents and taxes down. It could do much to halt the march to the McCarthyism and McCarranism which is destroying the civil liberties and rights of the American people.

• • •

WE BELIEVE THAT the rank and file of all unions ought to urge the kind of top-level meetings which Lewis has suggested.

We believe that the top bodies of the AFL, CIO and independent unions could start immediately to set up at least some form of united front for immediate action on Taft-Hartley and other important issues on which there is common agreement.

In the coming mine strike, solidarity pledges by all trade unions would be an action to speed the unity the unions need.

In the states and localities, we believe that the AFL, CIO and independent unions could join their forces now to elect candidates firmly pledged to Taft-Hartley repeal in the next Congress.

Let the spirit of unity sweep labor's ranks. Let unity be achieved in united action and in negotiation. It would make a better America.

A LYNCHER'S TRICK

THE NEWSPAPERS of this city are busily whipping up a filthy and contemptible headline propaganda against the Negro people.

It is taking the form of scream headlines about Negro "bat men" and "rapists" and "muggers."

The idea is to spread such a hysteria that every Negro man and woman will find himself surrounded by fears, hatred and possible violence. The idea, also, is to cover up the shameful conditions under which the Negro people are forced to live because of the jimcrow system.

The Negro people are not taking these vile conditions lying down. They are fighting for housing, hospitals and schools, for Negro representation in the state assemblies, courts, and in all government agencies, as well as in jobs in commerce and industry. The Big Business press of the city fears the unity of the Negro and white. They have reached into the arsenal of the lynchers and Dixiecrats for their filthy "rape" propaganda. They have no basis whatsoever for their hopped-up stories. They are manufacturing these "attempted rape" cases out of the whole cloth to create the idea of a "crime wave" headed by Negro people.

We say that the decent people of New York ought to spurn this scream stuff against the Negro people without any ifs or buts, and let the papers and city authorities know how they feel.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, and an FEPC.

163 YEARS AGO TODAY

CONGRESS OF THE United States

Begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz.

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

REPRODUCED ABOVE is a portion of the Constitution of the United States with the first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights. Adoption of the Constitution is celebrated today. Today Big Business, with aid from the government and the courts, is proceeding to nullify the Bill of Rights through McCarthyism, McCarran and Smith Act frameups

Louis Budenz's Aesopian Fairy Tales at Foley Square

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of articles on the Foley Square Trial of the 15 Smith Act defendants which will evaluate the government's case which closed Sept. 5. The writer is one of the defendants.

• • •

THE DEFENSE delivered blow to the government's case in the cross examination. It boldly attacked the testimony of the informers centering its cross examination on bringing out the true teachings of the party. This was not easy, first, because of the limitations imposed by bourgeois law and the insistence of the government in treating this persecution of books, ideas and a political party as just "another" criminal proceeding, and second because of the tricky nature of the testimony.

For example, Cummings covered 15 hours of school study of just one subject in seven lines of testimony in which he attributed to the teacher some remarks which could be inferred as advocating force and violence. Siskind was most often mentioned as the teacher. The government of course knows that Siskind it not here to answer this testimony since he was forced to leave the country as a result of deportation proceedings.

The prosecution raised objections to much of the cross-examination on the ground that it went beyond the scope "of the direct testimony." The defense fought hard and at times won the right to explore fully into what was taught.

The defense did not engage in a sterile battle of quotations. It forced the witnesses to admit what they were actually taught regarding Marxist theory, what meaning the party attached to the U. S. in conditions of 1945-50. The defense thereby compelled the witnesses to state what the CP decided at its convention, taught in its classes and practiced in its day to day political activities.

Marxist theory is hardly a strong point of stoolpigeons, as we have noted.

As a result of this searching cross examination of theory and party practice, against their own will and over the protests of the prosecution, the witnesses often made admissions which gave the lie to the government charge.

LET US LOOK a little at the cross-examination of the chief witnesses, Budenz and Lautner.

Budenz' main testimony was that Marxist-Leninism meant force and violence. This he asserted made null and void the statement in the preamble of the CP constitution of 1945 declaring that "the Communists uphold the achievements of American democracy and defend the Constitution of the US and the Bill of Rights."

This section of the Party Constitution, he said, was Aesopian. This testimony was the cornerstone of the whole government frame-up.

The charge of secret aims and secret language is not new. The tory Federalists attacked the Jefferson Democrats as secretly taking orders from the French Directory and as secretly working to overthrow the Constitution.

In virtually every major union organizing drive and in every big strike, the accusation of "revolution" has been made against labor by big business. The IWW in the trial of 1919 was falsely and shamefully accused of having a secret inner circle that plotted sabotage and assassination. In every important trial through the century, Marxists were accused of double language the existence of which was never shown.

Today this device of hidden meanings and dangerous thoughts can be used against any political grouping.

The government pegged the charge of Aesopianism on the statement of Lenin made in the preface to his work "Imperialism" that some formulations in that work were written in that "cursed Aesopian language" in order to get by the censor. As the defense showed, this was under the severely repressive conditions of Czarism which tolerated no freedom of speech or press. It could hardly be cited as proof of its use by the Communists in the USA in the 1930's and in 1945 as charged.

•

LENIN and other Russian revolutionaries when they used Aesopianism did not conceal their thoughts or change their meaning to please the censor. Andrew Rothstein cites in his introduction to Plechanov's famous work "In defense of Materialism" as examples of the "Aesopian language" in that volume the use of the word "producer" for proletariat and "a certain writer" for Marx, because mention of the latter was banned.

Lenin said he substituted Japan for Russia in giving instances of imperialist annexation in a context in which the meaning was clear not only to Marxists but to all workers. No Marxist writer ever concealed or distorted an idea.

Thus the language of Aesop was not some double talk. As pointed out, when "Aesop said the wolf ate the lamb, he didn't say the lamb ate the wolf!" It was not some upside down language as the government distorted it.

•

BUDENZ' faking was exposed in the cross-examination. After getting his admission that he joined the Party in 1935 because of the united front policy, the defense confronted Budenz with the statement which he issued at the time and which was published in the Daily Worker, hailing Dimitroff's call for the defense of democratic rights at the Seventh World Congress. Budenz stated that he was pleased with it because it praised bourgeois democratic rights. His statement, he said was not Aesopian but sincere.

The defense then read from Dimitroff's report which welcomed the US Communists' call for a broad anti-fascist peoples front party, and also his statement that "we shall defend every inch of the democratic gains wrested by the working class in years of struggle and to extend them."

This was followed by confronting Budenz with his testimony before the Tydings Senate Committee "that a Communist does never lie to his colleagues . . . and that the official reports made by the Communists to each other are unfailingly correct."

Budenz also testified in his direct examination and confirmed in the cross-examination, that the 1945 CP National Committee meeting and Emergency Convention, at which the new constitution was discussed and adopted, were closed meetings from which all but the co-called Communists "initiates" were excluded.

Obviously the [illegible]

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL Parley

(Continued on Page 8)

peal for support of Stevenson on the ground that the Democrats are more anti-Soviet than Eisenhower was and moved for the cold war before the Republicans did.

"Let's see the record," shouted Harriman referring to Eisenhower's claim that the Truman administration did not "foresee" what he calls "Soviet aggression" and left U.S. "weak."

"In November, 1945, General Eisenhower testified before a committee in Congress," continued Harriman. "He was asked what he thought about Russia as a potential aggressor, and he answered, 'Russia has not the slightest thing to gain by a struggle with the United States. There is no one thing, I believe, that guides the policy of Russia more today than to keep friendship with the United States'."

Similarly, Harriman cited a quote from Eisenhower in 1946 when he said "Frankly, I don't think demobilization was too fast."

Along with this attempt to picture Eisenhower as a sort of "friend" of the Soviet Union, Harriman repeatedly praised the AFL's leaders for their rabid anti-Sovietism and as men who don't need to be advised by "Johnny come-latelys" like Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin.

The general effect of Harriman's speech was to picture the Democrats as more zealous for the cold war and the hot war in Korea. There wasn't a word in it to even suggest that his party hopes for peace. Pro-war minded AFL leaders will find their views represented best by the Democrats, was his conclusion.

Like Eisenhower, Harriman spoke of the "liberation" of the people of the Soviet Union.

Tobin made the most of the Taft-Hartley issue. In view of Eisenhower's willingness to amend the Taft-Hartley Law, the Secretary of Labor went all out for repeal.

He said the Taft-Hartley Law is a "symbol" of the anti-labor atmosphere in the country and "all the amendments cannot change the symbolism in the Taft-Hartley Law."

Tobin pointed to figures showing that since the Taft-Hartley Law was in effect, the membership of the unions stood practically still, and what small gain there was came mainly since the Korea war began. Tobin also took for the Truman administration full "credit" for the "prosperity" brought on by the war economy, and made much of the Hoover era crisis to lambast the Republicans.

Ewing, who is sometimes referred to as a "liberal" was even more vicious in his red-baiting than the others. After praising the AFL for having always been against Communism, he went on:

"But most of all, I think America owes its greatest debt and gratitude to the leadership of the American Federation of Labor for resisting the enticements of socialism. I cannot help but think that our British friends will rue the day that they ever set out on the socialist road."

The speakers, as did President Truman in his letter, made the most of Sen. Taft's breakfast with Eisenhower and the subsequent announcement that the two are in basic agreement on major issues. That breakfast is reported to have had an important effect among some labor leaders who planned to endorse Eisenhower. It left them virtually no alternative but to stay silent.

President Truman even called the attention of the delegates to the Wall St. Journal "on plans afoot in Wall St. to make the Taft-Hartley law even more oppressive and unfair." He apparently referred to a recent story on Taft's plan to lead a move in the next Congress to put a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

Among the absent is William Hutcheson, first vice-president of the AFL who is an Eisenhower supporter. His delegates of the Carpenters Brotherhood, like some other groups of the building trades, sat on their hands.

There was no official explanation in the convention for the absence of the entire delegation of the Hotel and Restaurant International, the AFL's fourth largest union, headed by Hugo Ernst.

Mr. Ernst, it is indicated, is still continuing his boycott begun two years ago when the AFL Council failed to name him to a vacancy although he was long in line for one. He then charged that his Jewish faith influenced the choice. The union of 400,000 members has apparently cut its financial contributions drastically because the union's paid up membership is listed by the AFL as only 147,000. The union has not suffered membership losses in recent years.

Pearl Bailey

(Continued from Page 1)

vent her fulfilling a week's engagement contracted for at a Providence, R. I., club.

The 34-year-old singer drew attention while playing in the Broadway musical, Arms and the Girl, for militantly objecting to racist taunts by white members of the cast. She refused to accept a part in another musical recently because it contained the anti-Negro stereotype characters. Miss Bailey has won wide popularity with radio and television audiences by her style of "talking blues" based on folk themes. Her insistence on dignified performances has gained her the support of a large Negro following.

Our heartfelt condolences to

GEORGE GRAVES

On the death of his wife and comrade

CORINNE GRAVES

We pledge to advance the fight for Peace and Freedom as a living memorial to her

QUEENS COUNTY
COMMUNIST PARTY

Funeral Services Wed., Sept. 17, 8 P.M.
Armwood Funeral Chapel
101-04 Northern Blvd., Corona, L. I.
Friends Invited

U.S. Population Now 157,269,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Census Bureau today estimated the population of the United States on Aug. 1 at 157,269,000, an increase of 6,137,000 since the 1950 census was taken.

The Aug. 1 estimate was 254,000 more than the July 1 estimate and 2,674,000 more than the estimate for Aug. 1, 1951. The figures include members of the armed forces overseas.

Fitzgerald

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions for the workers, I'd be willing to forget my personal feelings."

The UE president's impassioned speech on unity came as delegates told of numerous examples of how solidarity and joint action with other unions, AFL, CIO and independent, was achieved in local situations and proved crucial in winning struggles.

Delegates of the 30,000 striking International Harvester workers told of solidarity "ranging from joint executive board meetings to unity on the picket line" with the UAW-CIO, and the International Association of Machinists at Harvester.

The convention today teamed up the fight for peace and the fight for wages, pointing out that "as long as our country is embarked on a war program, the crushing military budget must inevitably reduce living standards."

The delegates cited local examples of how the war drive has led to economic backsliding for their members, heightened the evils of speedup, wage chiseling, layoffs and runaway shops.

A resolution unanimously approved showed that the postwar profits of industry in the U. S. is "almost double the amount of profits they extorted from the people in the six years of World War II."

"The price we have to pay for this lush bonanza of profits," the convention declared, "is 120,000 casualties in Korea."

The convention mapped a program of fighting depression and unemployment through a constructive public works program and foreign trade with all nations.

"As a result of the big business war against the living standards of the American people," the delegates warned, "the employers are plunging the U.S. economy toward the economic disaster of a large-scale depression."

One of the highlights of the session today was the showing of the Quaker peace film, "A Time for Greatness." The film, which stresses negotiation as an intrument for achieving peace, is being made available to all UE locals.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Attaching first importance to the winning of the four-week old strike of 30,000 workers at International Harvester, the UE national convention yesterday drafted all its resources for a victory drive.

An entire session of the convention of 625 delegates at the Hollenden Hotel was devoted to a detailed analysis of the strike and a program for raising some $300,000 a month in strike funds for the duration.

Director of Organization James Matles revealed "why this strike of all strikes must be won," tracing a six-year program of Big Business attacks on the labor movement which is culminating in company insistence on wage cuts and weakened contracts from all unions.

The Harvester union leaders from the strikebound plants in Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana opened the session with a report of strike unity at every plant.

BEAT FIRM'S MOVE

Matt Halas, president of the McCormick Local in Chicago flew to the convention this morning from the picket lines where the workers once again rebuffed the company's "back-to-work" movement.

"We concentrated our forces at one key gate," said Halas, "and do you know who it was that manned the other gates for us?

"It was the members of the UAW-CIO, who realize that this is their fight as well as ours."

Gerald Fielde, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, showed how the Harvester company's wage-cutting was affecting AFL workers at its Milwaukee plant, who recently struck for six weeks, and the UAW-CIO members at the Melrose Park, Ill. plant, which is in the seventh week of a strike.

PLEDGE SUPPORT

In an entire afternoon of discussion on the Harvester strike, delegates took the floor to pledge their support in the $1-a-month per-member strike-fund drive.

Hundreds of dollars were gathered spontaneously from the delegates themselves in support of what they described as "the No. 1 job of this convention."

In a dramatic high point, Mrs. Louise De Pooter, mother of eight and wife of a Harvester striker at East Moline, Ill., told how the wage cutting made it impossible for their family to pay rent and food bills.

"All we ask for is to live," she said, and the convention responded with a tumultous display of solidarity.

District president Ernest DeMaio cited the chain of events leading up to the Harvester walkout at midnight on Aug. 20. He told of the company's adament refusal to negotiate anything but wage cuts, its announcing of thousands of down-graded reclassifications of workers on the last day before the contract expired, then the bringing of the House Un-American Committee to Chicago to harass the strike leaders, following the scab-herding at the plants.

"Through all that, the strike is solid," DeMaio declared, "and nothing on earth is going to stop us from victory."

Matles traced the post-war anti-labor drive from the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, followed by the acceptance by certain labor leaders of the escalator clause, the tying of labor to the Democratic Party machine, the splitting of the CIO and finally the $70 billion armaments program.

"Now we have come to the point where the textile industry accepts a wage cut, when witch-hunting committees are systematically breaking strikes and when the Pinkertons are appearing again for the first time since the LaFollette days."

OPEN FOR FALL

HANDSOME FALL FABRICS—
Cheaper than any place in New York City

from manufacturer bankruptcy
9 Colors and Patterns
54" handsome dress woolens
Value $5.95
$1.39 while they last

STORE HOURS:
11 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day
11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday
11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Wed. & Thurs.
Room 705—30 E. 14th St. (cor. B'way)
799 Broadway (corner 11th St.)

MILL END IMPORTS

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

PORTABLE 3 SPEED PHONO—with tone control. Reg. $27.95. Spec. $19.95. Standard Brands Dist., 142 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. $6c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 105 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3

SERVICES

(Upholstery)

CALL HYacinth 6-7867 for sofa, reweb bed, reline, springs relied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Guaranteed satisfaction. Call mornings 9 to 1.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

JIMMIE'S MOVING and storage service. City and country. Call GR 5-7915 and UN 4-7702.

Imported Linens
at the
STANLEY THEATRE

A wonderful SALE on imported linens from Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium. At low prices. A wide selection of tablecloths in all sizes, and colors, sets, dish towels, and pillow cases.

Organizations should contact our wholesale department with regard to fund raising sales. We can help you to raise substantial sums of money thru the sale of these beautiful imported linens.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL BRODSKY — JACK R.
All kinds of Insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-2826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITTA
13 E. 7th St., near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9824
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special attention to Parties & Banquets

Little Legs

(Continued from Page 1)

lives a fire might take in that ancient building. The antique stairways are narrow, with three turnings between floors. And teachers fear the fire escapes are unsafe.

Lunch is eaten in a crowded indoor schoolyard, with the toilets opening off it, and rushing kids bumping into tiny diners.

The Puerto Rican child, who had been crying in a corner, wasn't among the lunchers. He just has a four hour morning session—one hour short of the legal five hour period of instruction. Most of the kids in P.S. 141 are on the four-hour system—going to school on morning or afternoon shifts.

P.S. 141 originally worked on a one-shift basis with five hours of school for everyone and a seat for every kid. Those days have passed away under the tight-fisted, witchhunting policy of the Board of Education.

Low operating costs are sought in this run-down education factory. Kids have no visual instruction room, no arts and crafts room and no science room.

Nor do they have a real playground. The small outdoor playground with its rough, broken pavement is a disgrace.

A play street would help immensely. The Parents Teachers Association—which leads the battle for the kids' welfare in many schools—wants 58 Street turned into a play street.

The parents welcome the fact that the Paulist Fathers parochial school two blocks north got 60 Street made into a play street with a cop at each end.

I saw hundreds of kids playing ball and romping at other games on this 60 Street block without danger of being run over by trucks. The kids on West 58 St. need the same break. So do those at P.S. 94 on Amsterdam Ave. and 68 St.

Tomorrow: We visit P.S. 94 on 68 St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Ted Tinsley Says

A FEW RUBBER TRUTHS

Now and then the Natural Rubber Bureau of Washington, D. C., publishes large ads in the form of a "newspaper" called Natural Rubber News. Last one I saw appeared in the Sunday Times.

The Natural Rubber News gives you rubber truths. A rubber truth is a lie stretched to the breaking point. This ad series always discusses the Communists in Malaya —source of much of the world's rubber. Under the headline, Free Asia Depends on Rubber Sales, we read that nearly half a million Malayans have been moved to new specially built towns where they "can enjoy a more secure life with better opportunities for education, health and democratic living."

• • •

The Natural Rubber News does not tell us whether the Malayans wanted to move or whether they were moved. Now we look over to the other side of the ad where we read a subhead which tells us that Malayans continue to produce despite drop in income from $900 to $320 per year.

Now the rubber companies have moved the Malayans to new towns where they enjoy a more secure life with better opportunities for education, health and democratic living, and where the income drops from a magnificent $900 a year to $320.

• • •

I must explain why a drop in income from $900 to $320 gives better opportunities for education, health and democratic living. Somehow I don't think this is obvious. You see, when the Malayans got $900 a year, they showed a tendency to spend their money on trifles and baubles such as food. Naturally, this distressed the Natural Rubber Compasnies. At $320 a year, temptations such as food do not interfere with the democratic development of the Natural Rubber Companies holdings in Malaya.

I'm not sure why $320 per year is better for the health than $900 a year, but you must realize that the ad is written from the capitalist viewpoint. I'm not even sure that $900 per year is good for the health.

Now we learn that in Malaya "the smallholder's living conditions depended almost entirely on the world price for rubber. When the price goes up, he can buy a bicycle to ride to town, or new shoes for the whole family. When the price goes down, he tightens his belt, eats less rice and has no new clothes."

• • •

In this matter, he differs slightly from the officials of the Natural Rubber Companies. When the price goes up, they buy new automobiles, new clothes (for the entire family), and new advertising space. But when the price goes down, they buy new automobiles, new clothes, and new advertising space.

All this explains why the Malayan workers are ready and willing to die for the rubber companies.

I've heard that there's barbed wire around these bright new democratic settlements to which the Malayans have been moved. Is this barbed wire to protect the Malayans from the guerillas who are fighting the rubber companies —or is to it to protect the rubber companies from the Malayan people?

Capt. Hugh Mulzac's First One-Man Art Show Open Sept. 21

CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC (above), noted Negro maritime figure, now turned artist at the age of 65, will have his first one-man show of paintings at AFI Gallery, 50 E. 34 St., N.Y.C. from Sept. 21 through Oct. 18. The former commander of the Liberty ship, Booker T. Washington came to the attention of the art world earlier this year when an informal exhibit of his work was shown in honor of Negro History Week.

It is Capt. Mulzac's intention "to paint the lives of the colored peoples all over the world." To this end, the canvasses in his first show are as broad in scope as the seven seas he has sailed for more than 40 years. His oils depict Negro life and activities in the Azores, West Indies, Philippines, Tunisia and the United States.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

AT THE CONCLUSION of a column lauding Joe Black, the New York Times' Arthur Daley had the following paragraph:

"I'm still waiting for the bench jockeys to start singing a certain song," laughed Old Joe Black, "I'm waiting to hear 'Old Black Joe.' But it won't bother me. I used to sing it myself. It was on page 25 of the book for my Music Appreciation course."

Anyone who has spoken to Black has a pretty good idea that Joe would hardly introduce any stuff like that out of thin air into a conversation. This is the rookie who was the initial target of the vicious racist shouts from the Cardinal dugout in St. Louis in June, who last Friday night, with tired arm, was about to be taken out in the 8th inning, insisted on finishing because there were the Cards, and whipped through the rest of the game to win.

And anyone who has observed the way conversations with athletes sometimes come out in some of the columns around this town might be pardoned for wondering if the whole "Old Black Joe" thing wasn't dreamed up by the columnist as a "clever" finish for his column (which depends heavily on just such artificial, brittle, "anecdotal" stuff).

Like this, for instance:

Columnist: "Joe, have the bench pockeys been on you yet by singing Old Black Joe, ha, ha, ha. . . ."

Wherupon Black might have said it wouldn't bother him if they did, he used to sing it himself, etc.

In the light of this windup paragraph, could an earlier line in the same column be interpreted as a none too subtle rap at Jackie Robinson's right to be an aggressive ballplayer? What do you think?

"Joe's assertiveness," wrote Daley, "is of the quiet type. There's nothing pushy about him."

•

CHATTING WITH A veteran big league scout (not for Brooklyn) the other night in the pressbox, got an estimation of some of the Dodger players at Montreal. It went like this:

Gilliam is a natural, an exceptional big league prospect who is completely "ripe" right now, doesn't need another year in the minors. Is the best fielding second baseman the league has seen since Jackie Robinson left for the parent club. He is not a power hitter but a consistent line drive hitter both right and lefthanded. Very fast, a delight on the doubleplay . . . what else is there in this game?

Don Hoak, rookie third baseman, maybe could use another year, but is another "can't miss." Fields something like Billy Cox, says this scout (!!) is about as fast as Gilliam, and a solid hitter. These are the two prayers this scout would pluck if given free choice of any two in the International.

Carmen Mauro, an unsung outfielder who is also very fast, a power hitter of the Duke Snider type, nice fielder, definitely ready for a big league whirl. Jim Pendleton, shortstop, a big league hitter with power, also very fast, but won't make grade as fielder in big leagues because he "has to straighten up to throw," and "he's not a kid like Gilliam and Hoak." Charley Thompson, lefthanded hitting catcher "as good as the Cubs' Atwell right now," another year in Triple A could be a honey.

Of the pitchers, however, he thinks only young Johnny Podres is a possibility, and that not for next season. The young southpaw has a so so record, was out a lot with a bad back, "but he's the one who throws hard enough. . . . Mallette and LaSorda just good Triple A pitchers."

With this kind of report on available talent you can imagine the Dodgers trading for the "big" pitcher they'll need . . . let's say Gil Hodges, Carl Furillo, Andy Pafko for Simmons or Roberts.

A Dodger lineup of Robinson 1b, Gilliam 2b, Reese ss, Hoak 3b, and Amoros, Snider, Mauro and Williams outfield would pack sizzling speed, restore a balance of oncoming youth with the tested veterans—but of course would be a big gamble on the hitting of four rookies.

Incidentally, this same scout says the Giants may have "the shortstop of the coming years" in young Daryl Spencer of Minneapolis, a rangy 6-2 Marion-type fielder who was touted early in the year while he wasn't hitting, and wound up around the .300 mark with 26 homers.

•

IS THERE a better single pitcher in baseball when it comes down the stretch for vital games and into the World Series than Allie Reynolds? And doesn't that prove that the pitching records don't prove everything by a long shot? And that the pitcher with the old crushing fast ball (controlled of course) as the basic stock in trade is still the preferred type in spite of all the trick pitches around?

•

COULD THE RETURN of Carl Braun, out of the Army next month, be the added push to put the Knickerbockers over the top this year. Carl, the 6-5 ace from Colgate, was the team's leading scorer for three straight seasons before the draft came, and was becoming a rounded star. He's just 25 now.

WALLACH'S 'HOPALONG-FREUD RIDES AGAIN'

HOPALONG-FREUD RIDES AGAIN. By Ira Wallach. Henry Schuman, Inc. New York. 144 pp. $2.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Hopalong-Freud Rides Again is, as might be suspected, the sequel to Hopalong-Freud. Like the original, it is a collection of parodies of specific literary works, styles or genres. Some of them are very funny indeed, and effective in debunking the form and content of author Ira Wallach's target.

But some of the parodies fail completely because the author, despite his progressive approach, has failed to recognize that certain subjects, while validly the basis for bitter satire, cannot, should not in good conscience be used in this kind of essentially imitative humor.

Where Wallach deals with subjects which lend themeselves best to parody, he is skillful and amusing and the reader will enjoy watching him puncture the pretensions of a blood-and-gore detective story writer or the Hollywood-type mysticism of an Aldous Huxley.

• • •

One of the funniest is the first piece in Hopalong-Freud Rides Again. Entitled Man, The Lost Sex, it takes some sly pokes at the psychoanalytic jargon used by Marynia Farnham and Ferdinand Lundberg to justify their reactionary thesis in "Woman The Lost Sex."

Some of the sharpest lines are in Wallach's job on the sadistic and anti-workingclass detective stories of Mickey Spillane. Wallach's parody version of detective Mike Hammer is talking:

"Matt", I said. "I hate killers. I'm going to keep on killing so that America can stay a sweet and decent place for our kids. You can understand that, can't you Matt?"

"I could see in Matt's eyes that he understood. Matt was a good cop."

• • •

Other Wallach targets are Jack Jones' best-selling novel, "From Here to Eternity," Sartre's anti-Communist play, "Red Gloves," as well as science fiction, "inspirational" literature for salesmen and diet-faddists, and others.

One of his most effective satirical barbs is directed against the manufacturers of the "Soviet aggression" myth. A "Russian" is reporting on a conversation with a "Soviet general":

"'Ossip Bubkov', he said to me 'everything is going wrong. We cannot attack the West!'

"This news stunned me. 'Why not, General?' I asked.

"'Because the West is not yet ready', he explained."

And the above is effective, unlike the totality of the "Slave Labor" parody in which it appears, because it is satirical exposure, not confusing imitation.

• • •

In his treatment of Sartre's play, "Red Gloves", in his parody of a typical "Soviet slave labor" slander, and in his stab at Erskine Caldwell's salacious and mocking portraits of the Southern masses, Wallach reflects the limitations of the parody technique.

The Big Lie of Soviet slave labor is not a subject for humor. It is a lie which is being used to further the plans for a third World War.

One could properly and effectively satirize the perpetrators of the Soviet "slave labor" slander, but to parody the slander, as Wallach has done in "I Escaped From The Borscht Mines", contributes nothing toward exposing the calculated evil of the original.

Similarly, to parody the unhealthy eroticism, male supremacist insults toward women and the general contempt for the Southern masses shown in the kind of Caldwell story Wallach has dealt with, is in itself to contribute to the authority of these reactionary stereotypes.

Parody is not only, or even always, an attack. It is a sign of recognition, an indication that a work, an author, a school or style of writing are so well-known that the public will know the trademark and enjoy a spoofing of it.

But there are evils so gross, so fraught with terrible consequences for the people that only the most direct and devastating attack upon them is called for.

A good parodist expertly mimics his subject, but for the progressive humorist to lose sight of his essential purpose in his technique is to compromise that purpose.

• • •

It is obvious, both from this book as a whole, and from the Sartre, "slave labor" pieces specifically, that Wallach was consciously attempting to debunk these reactionary trends in literature.

What we have here, therefore, is a progressive humorist using a technique which in certain situations appears inappropriate and ineffective. Progressive readers will regret Wallach's failure to use other, more effective weapons where parody did not serve, but they will enjoy what is fresh and penetrating in Wallach's humor. We hope to see from his pen many more satirical blasts at the reactionary elements in American life.

3 One-Acters At Harlem's Elks Theatre

After an absence of many years, Miss Ruby Dee has returned to the Harlem stage in "Alice in Wonder," an original play about a Negro couple written by her husband, actor Ozzie Davis. The play is one of a bill of three one-acters being presented tonight, Thursday and Friday (at 8:30) by Maxwell Glanville and Julian Mayfield at the Elks Theatre, 15 W. 126 St.

The other two plays, "The Other Foot," a comedy featuring Kenneth Manigault, and "A World Full of Men," were written by Mayfield. Both are concerned with the woman question.

Manigault has entertained thousands of progressive theatregoers with his portrayal of "Simple" in the Committee for the Negro Arts production of "Just A Little Simple." He was most recently seen as the principal in "Medal for Willie."

Maxville Glanville (Higrass in "Nat Turner") has played Ruby Dee's husband for the fourth time in six years.

Julian Mayfield has had important acting roles in "Medal for Willie" and other progressive plays.

For further information (and reservations) call Monument 8-0634 daily before 6 p.m.

Unionists Urge Big Turnout At School Hearing Tomorrow

The United Labor Action Committee yesterday blasted the victimization of teachers by the McCarran Committee and the Board of Education and urged unions to turn out at the board's hearing Thursday afternoon (tomorrow). The committee, after an emergency meeting early this week on logislative attacks upon unions, called for full support to the teachers.

The hearing will be held at 4 p.m. at the Board of Education building, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Earlier the Teachers Union had called upon parents and teachers to appear and let the board know they want better schools and free teachers.

Mrs. Esther Letz, secretary of the ULAC, representing a large number of AFL, CIO and independent local unions, announced that the committee's full resources will be placed behind all unions facing attacks from the McCarran and Un-American Committees. Among the unions in addition to the teachers, which have been singled out by the witchhunters are Distributive Workers District 65, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the independent United Electrical Workers.

Demo, GOP Bigwigs Spread Vote Oratory

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — Campaign oratory of the two old parties ranged far and wide today into the ears of a suffering nation as President Truman took over the center of the Democratic stage and Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower hammered away at "confusion" in the Administration.

While Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Steventon worked on campaign speeches, Truman lashed out at the Republicans for their labor policy and their opposition to national health insurance.

He called Eisenhower a political "pullback" who "wants to go back to the horse and buggy days."

Eisenhower is on a Midwest whistle stop tour, charged the confusion in Washington pushed hog prices down last year. He promised Minnesota voters the Republicans would be "consistent" in their policies.

Truman journeyed to Philadelphia to speak before the American Hospital Association.

In Springfield, Ill., two officials of the United States Chamber of Commerce conferred with Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and then issued a warning that federal spending is driving the nation toward "bankruptcy."

CIO WOODWORKERS PLEDGE PAY HIKE FIGHT IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (FP). —"The day is not far distant when wages paid by the South will equal the scale now prevalent in the Pacific northwest," president A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers told a conference here of 1,000 delegates from three states. The delegates pledged support for a fight to wipe out southern pay differentials.

Franz E. Daniel, North Carolina CIO director, told the conference the CIO has made more progress in its southern organizing drive in the last 12 months than ever before. Nearly 200,000 workers voted for CIO in 225 NLRB elections in the South during the year, he said, adding that old company propaganda tricks are wearing thin and don't work anymore. Fear of joining a union is disappearing from the South, he declared.

"With increased organizing in the southern lumber industry," Hartung said, "a $2 an hour wage will be as common in Virginia and the Carolinas as 40 cents or 50 cents used to be." The IWA delegates from Virginia, North and South Carolina adopted an all-out political action program for registering voters and getting them out on election day.

Dr. France's Report on Greece Used at Hearing

An indication of persecution to which non-citizens deported from the US face in Greece is presented in an eye-witness account of the recent trial of 19 Greek Maritime Union members in Athens placed in evidence at a McCarran Law deportation hearing in Detroit.

The account, released yesterday by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, was written by Dr. Royal W. France, attorney, who went to Greece under retainer of five American unions to observe the trials. Dr. France's report of his experiences is being offered in behalf of A. Papadimitriou, 60, who faces deportation to Greece after 41 years in the U. S.

"From the conditions which I observed in Greece," Dr. France writes, "I am of the opinion that persons sent back to Greece accused of Communist or radical affiliations would be in jeopardy in that country.

"The trial of the 19 members of the Greek Maritime Union took place before a military court martial. No rules of evidence were observed. Ten of the accused men were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, and eight others were given long sentences. Three of the judges on the bench had sat in the previous trial of these defendants in which ten of them had been sentenced to death and nine others to life imprisonment.

"The alleged offense of the seamen on trial was that they had given aid to the forces of General Markos during the late civil war in Greece. There was, in my opinion no direct proof of such aid. The judges acted more like prosecutors then persons sitting in a judicial capacity. They made direct charges against the defendants from the bench, and most of the evidence had to do with their trade union activities and political beliefs."

Trial of 15

(Continued from Page 1)

considered by the jury as showing the "intent" of the defendants named.

Judge Dimock's ruling closely paralleled the appeals court ruling, written by Judge Learned Hand, upholding the conviction in the 1949 Smith Act case. In substance, it branded as "co-conspirtors" all Communist Party officers down to the lowest branch level who served under the leadership of the 11 convicted national board leaders.

Therefore, according to the ruling, alleged statements of these officers or of persons the prosecution calls "Communist initiates," allegedly made in the presence of any of the defendants, can be used as evidence of their involvement in the "conspiracy."

Judge Dimock's decision came after McTernan, at the judge's behest reviewed evidence in both the current Smith Act trial and the 1949 trial of the 11.

"The record of this trial shows no concerted action by any of the 11 national leaders with which to connect the 15 defendants," McTernan argued. "We have here a picture of a democratic organization (the Communist Party) electing its officers and committees and not (as charged in the Dennis case) a national board that maintained complete dictatorial control."

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that evidence that the Communist Party operated under the principle of democratic centralism was sufficient to show "dictatorial control" by the national board.

McTernan replied: "There is no proof democratic centralism constituted such rigid control as the prosecution charges, a control making all lower personnel responsible for alleged actions and statements of top leaders."

He argued the rule of the Dennis case should not apply in the current case but Judge Dimock said it would.

Transit

(Continued from Page 2)

the 1953 Legislature.

The American Labor Party quickly attacked such a commission. Vito Marcantonio, state Chairman, called it a "device to increase the fare to 15 cents" and named the Commerce and Industry Assn. and the New York Board of Trade as the prime movers to "dress up the fare steal in the seemingly respectable disguise" of a Transit Commission.

Marcantonio pledged the ALP's continued fight "against any attempt, in any form, to mulct New Yorkers out of millions of dollars in another fare hike" and called on Mayor Impellitteri to halt his "private poison-package huddles" with Lt. Gov. Frank Moore on city-state finances." The ALP leader demanded that these discussions be turned into open public hearings.

Louisville War Hero Jailed in Gov't Purge

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Federal government brought its 'loyalty' purge drive to a sinister new phase here when it arrested a job applicant accused of having withheld his alleged Communist Party membership. He is Wallace Haynes Spradling, war hero and major in the U. S. Army Reserves, who recently concluded nine years in active army service.

A volunteer for service when World War II began, Spradling received a commission and six decorations, including the Bronze Star as a combat soldier.

The army veteran was handcuffed like a common criminal after his arrest by FBI men. Indicted by a Federal jury at Owensboro, he was released under $5,000 bond for appearance Oct. 6 before Judge Roy M. Shelbourne.

The 45-year-old war veteran said in an interview here that he is not a member of the Communist Party. Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Wood claims the government has evidence that Spradling was arrested for distributing "Communist" literature in Memphis during the depression. Spradling said he was arrested in Memphis while he was participating in the CIO Auto Workers drive to unionize Ford Motor Co. workers there. He has also organized for the United Mine Workers, AFL Teamsters and some CIO unions, he said.

Spradling and his wife have a five-year old son, born in Germany while he served as an army ordnance officer there, and another baby is due in abbut five months.

Up to the time of his arrest he was teaching weekly classes in ordnance at the Kentucky Military District headquarters.

He is accused of having left out his alleged party membership in applying for a job at the Naval Ordnance plant here in March, 1951, a job he held for a year. Conviction means up to five years in jail and $10,000 fine.

BUDENZ'S AESOPIAN TALES

(Continued From Page 5)

destroyed his testimony on the Aesopianism of the Constitution, since the "initiates," telling each other the truth, understood the constitution to say what it meant and exactly what it said.

•

BUT MATTERS did not rest here. Affirming that he used Aesopianism in his articles in the Daily Worker, Budenz was given 30 to 40 articles to examine overnight. Asked to point out instances of Aesopian language used to disguise advocacy of force and violence, he cited three. These consisted of praise of Irish patriots on St. Patrick's Day, the phrase "emancipation of the workers," and the time when he wrote with approval of the economic andindustrial achievements of the Soviet Union.

It is hardly necessary to go into this self refuting nonsense. If praise for the Soviet Union is Aesopianism for force and violence, because the socialist revolution in Russia was a violent one, then the list of those guilty would include a vast number of persons including the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, and even Eisenhower, Marshall and McArthur, who praised profusely the valor of the Soviet People, its leaders and its Red Army during the recent war.

Finally, the Aesopian trick was exposed by showing that the Marxists classes were distributed in large scale editions. Now it is clear that, as the defense has argued, the government cannot have it both ways. It cannot on the one hand cite a number of quotations from Marxist works openly and freely distributed, which it claims plainly advocate force and violence, and at the same time declare that every document, or writing which unqualifiedly refute the indictment, is to be interpreted as Aesopian. It is mockery of justice arbitrarily to give two opposite meanings to what is virtually the same body of literature.

(Coming tomorrow: The Communists Fight for Democracy.)

Wisconsin CRC To Hold Parley This Weekend

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—The Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress is holding a state conference Sunday, Sept. 21 at Milwaukee Hall, 812 W. State St., Milwaukee. The keynote of the conference will be the maintenance of the Consitution of the U. S. A.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of one of the Smith Act victims.

The conference will open at 1 p.m. Registration will be from 12 noon until 1 p.m. Sessions will continue until 6 p.m. at which time a buffet dinner will be served.

The state conference will emphasize the building of branches of the Civil Rights Congress, the people's defense organization, throughout the state.

All foreign-born groups are urged to send representatives to this important conference.

Oil Union Maps Organization Drive

PHILADELPHIA.—With over 80,000 unorganized oil workers in the Philadelphia-New York area, alone, the CIO Oil Workers Convention here last week decided unanimously to put its main emphasis next year on organizing the unorganized.

Chatt— An Inter-Racial Parent-Child Resort
OPEN MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
weekly rates $37.50 adults and children $27.50
SPECIAL YOM KIPPER WEEKEND
3 Days—$20.00
Phone Kerhonkson 2758
ACCORD, NEW YORK

TONIGHT at 8:30
HOWARD FAST
Famous Author and ALP Candidate For Congress, 23rd C.D.
Speaks at Bainbridge Club, ALP
3230 RAINBRIDGE AVE., BRONX,
1 Block North of 205th St. IND Station
Everyone Invited — Free Admission

BIRTHDAY RALLY
to Free Martin Young From Ellis Island
On October 26, 1951, Martin Young was arrested in deportation proceedings. He has been held on Ellis Island, denied bail, by the General Attorney for over 10 months.
Speakers
• GEORGE W. CROCKET, Jr.
• WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
• ABNER GREEN
Artists
• LAURA DUNCAN
• EARL ROBINSON
• BETTY SANDERS
TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17th—8 P. M.
YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HALL — 405 West 41st St.
Auspices: Nwe York Council for Protection of Foreign Born
23 W. 26th St., N. Y. C. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

HEAR George Crockett, Jr., William L. Patterson and Abner Green at a Birthday Rally to Free Martin Young from Ellis Island, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 17th. Entertainment: Laura Duncan, Earl Robinson and Betty Sanders. The Yugoslav American Hall, 405 West 41 St., NYC. Auspices: New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born. Admission 50 cents.

TO ALL STUDENTS who are interested in attending the Institute of Marxist Studies at the Jefferson School, interviews are being held for the rest of this week, through Sept. 20. Tonight, through Friday evening, 5:30-8:00 p.m. Saturday morning at 11 a.m.-1 p.m. Institute classes begin the week of Sept. 29 at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C. WA 9-1600.

THE GRAND CONCERT with JUANITA HALL